

# ARMY

GAZETTE OF THE  
REGULAR



# NAVY

AND VOLUNTEER  
FORCES.

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THE Army has received with satisfaction the new regulation (G. O. 15, A. G. O., 1888), published last week, that "in case of recruits a settlement of clothing accounts will be made on the June and December roll next following the expiration of six months' service." The regulation is a good one, and it is to be hoped will have a beneficial effect in preventing the desertion of so many recruits during the first few months of their military career.

A CORRESPONDENT suggests that "it would be a good plan to uniform the superintendents of the national cemeteries, so that persons visiting the cemeteries when great crowds are there, such as on Memorial Day, might recognize the superintendent at a glance." "I do not believe," says our correspondent, "that the superintendents themselves would object, as they are mostly old veterans, wounded in the cause of their country. They would be proud of a uniform, and nothing would be more appropriate."

LORD CHARLES BERESFORD, in a speech in Parliament on the 12th of March, explained his reasons for leaving the Admiralty. He resigned, first, as a protest against the way in which the civilian authorities, without any explanation to Parliament or the country, override and misrepresent the opinion of the Naval Lords; secondly, for the purpose of emphasizing his contention that the present system of British naval administration is utterly incapable of the expansion necessary for war purposes. A Royal Commission has been ordered to inquire into the system of naval administration.

ADMIRAL PORTER sounds another note of warning with reference to our national defences in the N. Y. *World* of March 25. In a long letter he says: "We have a wide field before us on which to bestow our energies for the promotion of national defence, and the sooner we set about it the better. When the task is accomplished we can boast that we are the Christian civilized nation that desires no war, but while holding out a hand in amity to the world, the velvet glove would cover a mailed gauntlet to be thrown down to any nation failing to respect our rights or to honor our flag. Let our motto be: '*Si vis pacem para bellum.*'"

THE Senate Coast Defence bill, as reported by the Committee, is the same as the Dolph bill (S. 62) presented in the JOURNAL of Dec. 17, 1887, page 400, with the following changes: Sec. 2 is amended by adding these words: "All of said appropriations to be available until expended." Sec. 3 is altered so as to include, in addition to the fortifications, "the armament thereof and the purchase of sites for the said fortifications." Secs. 4 and 6 are amended so as to give the appointment of the advisory boards to the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy, instead of to the President; Watervliet is substituted for Frankford as the location of the gun factory, and it is directed that "all work as herein provided, except when done at Government shops, shall be done by contract or otherwise, as may be most economical and advantageous to the Government." For "tempered steel" is substituted "oil-tempered and annealed steel;" for "ordnance equipment" the words "necessary equip-

ment for guns and carriages." The word "*substantially*" is inserted before the words "in accordance with the report of the Gun Foundry Board," etc. With these exceptions, the bill is as previously introduced by Mr. Dolph and published by us Dec. 17th.

MR. JOHN C. ROPES concludes his study of the Campaign of Waterloo in "Scribner's Magazine" for April. He quotes several anecdotes to show the remarkable activity and personal energy of Napoleon at the time of Waterloo, the forcible and resolute character of the man; how when his blood was up he could take hold as vigorously as ever, though his powers of physical endurance might be less than in his younger days. Mr. Ropes says: "No doubt Grouchy tried to do his best, but this was his first experience in an independent command, and he seems by no means to have been a clear-headed man. Had Napoleon had Davout in his place, as he might and ought to have had, it is not likely that the catastrophe of Waterloo would have occurred. And it must also be remembered that Grouchy would never have been sent away from the main army to pursue the Prussians if Napoleon and Marshal Soult had not, between them, neglected to ascertain the direction of the Prussian retreat after the battle of Ligny. This was Napoleon's only mistake of any great consequence in the campaign; but this was a most serious omission, which nothing but the greatest activity combined with a quick and correct military judgment on the part of the officer in command of the detached force could hinder from being a fatal omission; and these rare qualities were certainly not possessed by Marshal Grouchy. On the other hand, it is not true to say that Napoleon did not in the least take into account the possibility of the Prussian army's joining the English; he did take it into account, and warned Grouchy against it. But it must be confessed that no warnings against a possible danger can take the place of intelligent action founded upon ascertained facts."

AS PREMISED last week in the JOURNAL, a successor to Surgeon-General Gunnell has been nominated, the officer selected being Medical Director John M. Browne. While the renomination of Medical Director Gunnell would have been received with great pleasure by many in the Navy, without doubt, it is just as true that the new Surgeon-General has a very extensive clientele of friends in the Service, and the fact that he is thoroughly in sympathy with the Secretary adds to the probability of his administration proving successful. Surgeon-General Browne was born in New Hampshire on May 10, 1831, so that he is not yet fifty-seven years old. He was appointed Assistant Surgeon in the Navy from the same State March 26, 1853, and his first duty was on the storeship *Warren* at San Francisco, Cal., where he remained until December, 1855, when he was detailed for duty in the Coast Survey. This duty continued until August, 1857. On May 12, 1858, Dr. Browne became a Passed Assistant Surgeon, reaching the grade of Surgeon June 19, 1861. During nearly the whole of the war Surgeon Browne was on board the *Kearsarge*, and participated in the famous combat of June 19, 1864, off Cherbourg, France, resulting in the destruction of the *Alabama*. December 1, 1871, Dr. Browne received promotion to Medical Inspector, and under date of October 6, 1878, he was commissioned as Medical Inspector. He will probably be confirmed

as Surgeon-General without delay. The new Surgeon-General is married, and, with his wife, has lived at the "Portland" for several years, his duty for some time past having been in Washington. His last cruise was as Fleet Surgeon of the North Pacific Station on board the flagship *Pensacola*, Rear Admiral Almy. This duty was completed in May, 1876.

SOME correspondence of an exceedingly lively nature has lately passed between the War Department and General Gibbon, commanding the Department of Columbia. It was provoked by the action of Gen. Gibbon in pardoning an enlisted man after he had been confined in prison by sentence of court martial. The Secretary of War, upon learning of this action, wrote Gen. Gibbon an exceedingly severe letter, telling him that he had exceeded his authority and expressing surprise that he should have made such a grave error. The President alone, Gen. Gibbon was informed, had the pardoning power in such cases; the action taken was not only interfering with his prerogatives, but with the civil authorities as well, for the subject having been confined in a State's prison, he had passed out of the hands of the military authorities entirely. Gen. Gibbon, upon receipt of this letter, made an appeal to the President, in which he still insisted that under the 4th Article of War he had authority for the action taken, and asked that he be relieved from what he considered an unjust censure from the Secretary of War. The President, after looking into the matter, sustained the action of the Secretary of War, and Gen. Gibbon was so informed a few days ago. The correspondence in this case is to be published in a circular from the War Department as soon as a copy of the order discharging the prisoner has been received from Gen. Gibbon.

IN recommending the passage of the bill authorizing the construction of an arsenal for the manufacture of ordnance and ordnance stores for the use of the Government at Columbia, Tenn., the House Committee on Military Affairs say: "Its location in respect to the supply of material for the manufacture and repair of all kinds of ordnance is equally fortunate. It is in close proximity to the western iron belt of Tennessee. It is from this region that the famed 'Tennessee iron' is made. It is about equidistant from the Warrior coal fields of Alabama, the Cumberland coal fields of Tennessee and those of southwestern Kentucky. It is shown by the letter of the Secretary 'that at present the whole section (of the Union), from Augusta, Ga., to San Antonio, Tex., has no place for deposit of warlike stores,' and it is pertinently said by General Benét that—'The recent development of the mineral resources of this section of the country renders this an opportune time for the Government to make provision for the gradual utilization of these products. The manufacture of steel, that now enters so largely into all Army and Navy manufactures, follows as a consequence, and all these natural facilities and productions seem to point to this section as a proper one for the location of a Government establishment. The Atlantic and Pacific coasts and the Mississippi Valley have each arsenal facilities for the manufacture, storage and distribution of war supplies, and it is well to take the first step towards supplying this want in this section, with its new conditions, capabilities and importance.' The committee concur in these views.



## PERSONAL ITEMS.

GENERAL STEWART VAN VLIET, U. S. A., has returned to Washington from a trip to Florida.

CAPTAIN T. F. TOBEY, 4th U. S. Infantry, on leave from Vancouver Barracks, is visiting in Washington.

CAPTAIN W. G. SPENCER, Med. Dept., is delivering a series of lectures in the post hall, at Fort Yates, N. T.

GENERAL R. S. GRANGER, U. S. A., and Mrs. Granger, of Warrenton, Va., are recent visitors to Washington.

SURGEON J. P. KIMBALL, U. S. A., will leave Fort Elliott, Texas, in a few days, for the East, on a two months' leave.

GENERAL W. P. CARLIN, U. S. A., lately visiting in New York City, is now en route to his post, Fort Sherman, Idaho.

MAJOR G. A. PURINGTON, 3d Cavalry, will leave Fort Clark, Texas, next week to spend several months on leave.

LIEUTENANT R. H. ANDERSON, 9th U. S. Infantry, visiting at Richmond, Va., has received a month's extension of leave.

CAPTAIN CHAS. BENDIRE, U. S. A., retired, of Washington, has been looking up old friends at Old Point Comfort, Va.

COLONEL GUY V. HENRY, U. S. A., and Mrs. Henry are now at Galveston, Texas, and will remain in the South for several weeks.

LIEUTENANT R. G. PROCTER, 5th U. S. Artillery, recuperating at Auburn, Ky., has received a further extension of his sick leave.

LIEUTENANT J. H. ALEXANDER, 9th U. S. Cavalry, lately at Fort Robinson, Neb., has joined Ruger's troop at Fort Washakie, Wyo.

CAPTAIN H. J. NOWLAN, 7th U. S. Cavalry, on leave for some time past, was expected to rejoin at Fort Meade, Dakota, this week.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL SIMON SNYDER, 10th U. S. Infantry, has arrived at San Carlos, Arizona, and assumed command of that station.

LIEUTENANT B. T. CLAYTON, 11th U. S. Infantry, who quits the Service by resignation May 31 next, is visiting at 58 Seventh avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

LIEUTENANT WILLIAM BAIRD, 6th U. S. Cavalry, left Fort Myer, Va., early in the week, for California, to be absent until the latter part of April.

LIEUTENANT SAMUEL STURGES, 1st U. S. Artillery, who has been visiting his parents at St. Paul, Minn., will spend the summer on leave for the benefit of his health.

CAPTAIN H. W. LAWTON, 4th U. S. Cavalry, will be at Ligonier, Ind., next week, to attend the reunion of his old regiment—the 30th Indiana Volunteers.

GENERAL W. T. SHERMAN, U. S. A., Commander of the Ohio Commandery, Loyal Legion, will preside at its annual banquet, early in May, at the Burnett House, Cincinnati.

COLONEL J. B. PARKE, Major, 16th U. S. Infantry, of Fort McIntosh, Texas, has been called to Parkersburg, Pa., by the recent death of his father and will remain there for several weeks.

MR. JOHN TWEEDALE, Chief Clerk of the War Department, will give "Recitations illustrative of the War," on Wednesday evening next, before the United Service Club of Philadelphia.

COLONEL D. W. FLAGLER, U. S. A., visited friends in New York this week on his way to New Haven, Conn., to inspect cartridges being manufactured by the Winchester Repeating Arms Company.

LIEUTENANT O. M. SMITH, 22d U. S. Infantry, was appointed A. D. C. on the staff of Gen. D. S. Stanley, in May, 1884, consequently his tour will soon expire. There is no indication as yet who will be his successor.

LIEUTENANT GENERAL PHILIP H. SHERIDAN, U. S. A., paid a visit to New York City last week, to attend the Paez obsequies, quartering, as usual, at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. He afterwards returned to Washington.

1st LIEUTENANT R. K. EVANS, Adjutant, 12th Infantry, is at the head of a regimental canteen at Fort Yates, D. T., which is just now doing a land office business, the sales for two months running up above \$2,000.

CAPTAIN S. A. DAY, 5th U. S. Artillery, will soon leave Fort Schuyler, N. Y. H., to spend the summer in Europe. While abroad he hopes to have good opportunities to study the various systems of European tactics.

LIEUTENANT H. C. DANES, 3d U. S. Artillery, was recently presented with a handsome sword, belt, and shoulder knots by the men of Light Battery F, at San Antonio, as a mark of their appreciation of him as an officer and a gentleman.

CAPTAIN G. G. GREENOUGH, 4th U. S. Artillery, of Fort Warren, Mass., spent the week in New York City, making certain investigations in connection with heavy artillery practice, a subject to which he has been devoting special attention of late.

MAJOR O. H. GREENLEAF, U. S. A., of the Surgeon-General's Office, visited Cambridge, Mass., this week and had a consultation with Prof. Sargent of Harvard University, as to a method, which may be common to the Army and the various university gymnasiums, for taking the measurements of the human body.

The approaching retirement of Col. Clement L. Best, 4th U. S. Art., will cause some changes of stations of artillery officers. Col. H. W. Closson, who succeeds Col. Best, will go to Ft. Adams, Lt.-Col. Richard Loder to Fort Wadsworth, perhaps to Fort Columbus; Major Wallace F. Randolph likely to Washington Barracks; 1st Lieut. B. K. Roberts, 5th Artillery, now with Battery L at Fort Columbus, will become its captain on the promotion of Major Randolph.

GENERAL A. J. PERRY, U. S. A., has returned to San Francisco from a pleasant trip to Los Angeles.

MAJOR C. J. DICKEY, 8th U. S. Infantry, has been presiding over an important court-martial at Fort Robinson, Neb.

LIEUT. D. B. DEVORE, 23d U. S. Inf., of Fort Wayne, Mich., paid a short visit this week to Fort Mackinac, Mich.

LIEUTENANT C. R. EDWARDS, 23d U. S. Infantry, on leave from Fort Porter, N. Y., is visiting friends at Cleveland, Ohio.

CAPTAIN M. C. WYETH, asst. surgeon, U. S. A., will leave Pensacola next week to spend a few months' leave at the North.

MAJOR GEORGE W. SHORLEY, U. S. A., retired, arrived in New York this week from a sojourn at Hawthorne, Florida.

BREVET LIEUTENANT COLONEL L. JOHNSON, Captain 24th U. S. Inf., on leave from Fort Sill, I. T., is visiting in New Orleans.

Mrs. J. E. KING, who has been out of town for some time past, has returned to her home, 220 East 17th Street, New York City.

CAPTAIN EDWARD FIELD, 4th U. S. Artillery, now visiting at Princeton, N. J., will rejoin at Fort Adams, R. I., early next week.

CAPT. R. I. ESKRIDGE, 23d U. S. Inf., paid a short visit to Fort Brady, Mich., this week, and afterwards returned to Fort Wayne.

MAJOR GENERAL O. O. HOWARD, U. S. A., has contributed to the press an article bearing upon the question, "Is patriotism waning?"

CAPTAIN W. R. MAIZE, 20th U. S. Inf., lately visiting at Kittanning, Pa., has received an indefinite extension of his sick leave to await retirement.

LIEUTENANT E. K. WEBSTER, 2d U. S. Inf., and bride were in Washington this week. Lieutenant Webster is on college duty at Sewanee, Tenn.

CHAPLAIN WINFIELD SCOTT, U. S. A., of Angel Island, was elected Department Chaplain of the G. A. R. for California at the recent encampment held in Santa Rosa.

CAPTAIN J. T. HASKELL, 23d U. S. Inf., a member of the Tactical Board, visited Fort Wayne, Mich., this week, on matters connected with his company, and afterwards returned to Washington.

AMONG the guests at the recent banquet in San Francisco to ex-Governor Alger, of Michigan, were Generals W. L. Elliott and W. R. Shafter, Colonels R. N. Batchelder and W. R. Smedberg, and Lieut. W. H. Bean, U. S. A.

LIEUT. GEN. SHERIDAN, Admiral Porter and Col. Kellogg, A. D. C., were among the distinguished personages who attended the funeral services, March 28, in the House of Representatives, Washington, over the body of the late Chief Justice Morrison R. Waite.

LIEUTENANT C. D. PARKHURST, 4th U. S. Art., was married March 15, 1888, at New London, Conn., to Miss Carrie Starr, of that city. Lieut. Parkhurst was formerly stationed at Fort Trumbull, but is now of Rodney's battery, at Fort Snelling, where he and his bride have joined.

CAPTAIN THOMAS B. ROBINSON, 19th U. S. Inf., retired, March 24, on account of disability incident to the Service, has an honorable record as an enlisted man and an officer dating from April 30, 1862. He was commissioned 2d Lieutenant June 16, 1866, and attained the grade of Captain Nov. 24, 1879. His retirement promotes 1st Lieutenant and Brevet Captain Chas. B. Hall to a Captaincy, and 2d Lieutenant F. H. French to 1st Lieutenant.

LIEUTENANT CHAS. BRADEN, U. S. Army, retired, West Point, N. Y., has issued a circular asking subscriptions towards a fund for educating the son of the late Lieut. Harrington, 7th Cav., who was killed in the Custer massacre. He is now a handsome lad of 14, and if, as he becomes older, he develops sufficient ability to master the course at the Military Academy, an effort will be made to procure a cadet appointment for him from the President. Contributions should be sent to Lieut. Braden.

1st LIEUTENANT D. E. MCCARTHY, 12th Infantry, recently joined at Fort Yates, D. T., by promotion from Fort Sully, had quite an experience in changing station. His transportation broke down at sunset when about 16 miles from Cannon Ball River and he was obliged to continue the journey on horseback. His less fortunate voyageurs essayed bare back mule riding, and as it was about 15 degrees below zero and over a mountain trail full of immense snow drifts, the ride to Cannon Ball, which was reached at midnight, was quite a dreary affair.

WALTER F. HALLECK, who has been on the retired list of the Army for about 20 years as 1st Lieutenant, for disability incurred as a private, now asks to be promoted Lieut.-Colonel because his foot was hurt by his horse falling on him while on duty as officer of the day in Washington in July, 1864, while he was a 2d Lieutenant in the Veteran Reserves. The House Committee on Military Affairs believes the claim wholly untenable. They feel that Lieut. Halleck ought to be exceedingly well satisfied that he is on the retired list as a 1st Lieutenant, rather than drawing a pension of \$8 per month as an enlisted man of the 11th Michigan Volunteers, when the disability for which he is retired was incurred.

As to the writing ability of Gen. Grant, Senator Manderson is quoted as saying: "Gen. Ruggles, who was one of his aides and who was with him at West Point, told me several years ago that Grant's ability to write was one of the great surprises he found in him. Gen. Ruggles says he was a very ordinary scholar at West Point, and that he did not impress him as a great man until he became a member of his staff. This was after Grant had assumed command of the Army of the Potomac, and Ruggles says that he was surprised at his conversational ability and how well he could talk when he wanted to talk. He told me he was especially surprised to find that Grant wrote all his orders himself and that he never asked any one to write for him. This was long before anyone thought of Grant becoming an author."

MAJOR C. J. WILSON, Paymaster, returned to St. Louis this week from a short leave of absence.

LIEUT. G. B. WALKER, 6th U. S. Inf., on leave from Fort Douglas, Utah, has been visiting friends in Chicago and at Fort Sheridan, near that city.

GENERAL W. T. SHERMAN, U. S. A., and Col. F. D. Grant were among the pallbearers at the funeral in New York on Thursday of Joseph W. Drexel, the eminent banker.

LIEUT. COL. L. L. LANGDON will assume command of the 2d U. S. Artillery on Sunday, April 1. Col. R. B. Ayres having been ordered North, Col. Langdon will remain at Fort Barrancas.

MAJOR GILBERT C. SMITH, U. S. A., who has been stationed for the past four years at Baltimore, expects to start about the middle of April for Helena, Montana, to take charge of the Quartermaster's depot there.

"It is an open secret," says the Springfield Republican, "that President Cleveland has a very kindly feeling for Gen. Banks, and if the administration of the United States Marshal's office at Boston had not been arraigned by agents of the Government, there is little question that no thought of a change there would have been entertained. The rumor is now current that Gen. Banks is to be appointed Governor of the Soldiers' Home at Togus, Me., to supersede Gen. Luther Stephenson, Jr. Gen. Banks says: 'I should accept any office that my friends think that I ought to accept.'"

MR. HOMER FELLOWS, the father of Miss Fellows, who is reported in despatches from Dakota to have married Chaska, a Sioux Indian, says he has received a letter from his daughter, dated March 11, announcing that she was to be married to Mr. Samuel Campbell, nephew of the Rev. Dr. Hanford, of the Episcopal Church. Mr. Campbell is employed by the Bureau of Indian Affairs, and is stationed at Fort Bennett. In a letter of the same date received from Mr. Campbell March 26 that gentleman says that he has a slight trace of Indian blood in his veins, and Mr. Fellows asserts that from this frail foundation has sprung the sensational reports that have been published.

NEGOTIATIONS for the purchase of the Gatling gun patents by an English company are reported to be pending. Dr. Gatling is reported as saying: "I cannot say what will be the outcome of the negotiations with the English capitalists, but it is not improbable that they will agree to our terms for the foreign patents. The gun may eventually become the possession of a foreign government, but our negotiations have been with private individuals, who, I think, are looking at it as a commercial investment. Perhaps some day you New Yorkers may be able to appreciate what an advantage it would be to have a few Gatling guns posted at effective points around the city."

THE house intended for Mrs. Hancock is located in the most fashionable part of Washington, and it cannot but increase in value. It cost \$16,000, and the World reports that Mrs. Hancock has been offered \$20,000 for it. It is a three story structure, with a basement foundation of brown stone and a great brown stone tower at the corner. The stone is left in the rough, and this tower has many large windows. It has a conical roof of red slate, and the whole of the basement story is of brown stone. The house is from 50 to 60 feet front, and it contains about 13 rooms. It is remarkably well lighted, and it will make one of the comfortable homes of the capital, and one of its nice homes without being an extravagant one. The full amount for the purchase of the house has not yet been subscribed and further contributions are asked for.

Or Mr. William H. Martin, Representative from Texas, the Missouri Republican tells that he became a major in the rebel army and in several important engagements commanded his regiment, the 4th Texas Cavalry. On one occasion toward the close of the war, while a desperate battle was in progress, Gen. Lee became discouraged and placed himself at the head of a brigade to lead a charge. The troops refused to follow him, and one tall, lank officer grasped the bridle of the General's horse and ordered him to the rear, saying that the charge would be made when he went to the rear, but not before. Gen. Lee, with tears in his eyes, obeyed the command of the tall cavalryman and silently went to the rear. Then the brigade charged and carried the position. Wm. H. Martin is said to have been the tall cavalryman who turned Gen. Lee's horse in the rear, and ordered his commander to retire.

THE N. Y. Sun says: "In the April number of Scribner's Magazine Gen. A. W. Greely, Chief Signal Officer, discusses the question, 'Where Shall We Spend Our Summer?' This is a matter that has already excited a pardonable public curiosity. The General and his family spent last summer in the little village of Marion in Massachusetts, where Mrs. Cleveland was his guest. It was generally supposed that the arrangement would be repeated during the coming summer, until lately a story went the rounds that the owner of the Marion cottage which General Greely hired last year raised the rent for the approaching season, and that accordingly the General not only shook his enterprising landlord but the entire dust of the town from his feet. It was this report which at once gave to the inquiry where the Greelys would spend the summer more than ordinary interest."

WHEN David was commissioned to paint his picture of Napoleon crossing the Alps, he asked the First Consul to name a day when he would sit. "Sit!" said Bonaparte: "to what good? Do you suppose the great men of antiquity sat for their portraits?" "But I paint you for your own times, for men who have known and seen you; they will expect a good likeness." "A good likeness! It is not the exactitude of the features, the little wart on the nose, that makes a likeness. What ought to be painted is the character of the physiognomy. No one inquires if the portraits of great men are like; it is quite enough if they manifest their genius." "You teach me the art of painting," said David, after this last remark. "You are satirical; what do you mean?" "No, I am not; I have never looked at painting in this way. But you are right, Citizen First Consul; you shall not sit. Leave it to me; I will paint you without."



MAJOR JOHN B. PARKE, 16th U. S. Inf., visited New York on Monday, registering at the Sturtevant House.

THE infant daughter of Lieut. H. G. Sichel, Jr., 7th U. S. Cavalry, died at Fort Yates, Dakota, March 19.

CAPT. J. B. KERR, 6th U. S. Cav., was expected to rejoin at Fort Wingate, N. M., this week, from a trip to Tucson, Arizona.

ADJUTANT J. MCB. STENBEL, 9th U. S. Inf., has left Whipple Barracks, Ariz., for a few weeks, for the benefit of his health.

LIEUT. G. ANDREWS, 25th U. S. Inf., recorder of the Tactical Board, is now located at 1,437 L Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

EX-GOVERNOR ALGER, of Michigan, wears a heavy moustache, which conceals a great scar on his upper lip made by a rebel rifle bullet at Gettysburg.

COL. ALBERT BARNITZ, U. S. A., and Mrs. Barnitz are still visiting at Fort Davis, Texas, and have not returned to their home in Cleveland, as stated.

CAPT. JOHN L. CLEM, U. S. A., after nearly a two years' station at Ogden, Utah, will soon move eastward and establish his *lares et penates* at Columbus Barracks, O.

CAPT. C. A. ALLIGOOD, U. S. A., after a pleasant residence in San Francisco for nearly three years past, will shortly go to Ogden, Utah, to take charge of quartermaster matters there.

LIEUT. M. F. JAMAR, U. S. A., instructor of Tactics at St. John's College, Annapolis, has been appointed A. D. C. with the rank of colonel on the staff of Gov. Jackson of Maryland.

CAPT. C. R. BARNETT, U. S. A., after a few months' sojourn at Los Angeles, Cal., will shortly come to Baltimore, where he has many friends, and take charge of the Q. M. Depot in that city.

LIEUT. G. A. THURSTON, 3d U. S. Art., will close the recruiting rendezvous at Richmond, Va., this week, and may then take a leave for the benefit of his health before joining his battery at Washington Barracks.

CAPTAIN A. H. YOUNG, U. S. A., after a pleasant three years' tour of duty at Columbus Barracks, O., will shortly go to Newport Barracks, Ky., to supervise the construction of the new post to be erected at Newport.

CAPT. FRANCIS M. GIBSON, 7th Cav., has bought the house No. 2,029 Portner Place, Washington, D. C., and on the completion of his tour of duty at Ft. Riley, Kan., will probably make his residence here. The price paid was \$3,700. Capt. Gibson is well known at the Capital, where he has many friends.

THE following Army officers are registered at the War Dept. this week: Capt. T. F. Tobey, 14th Inf.; Col. R. S. Granger, retired; Col. Chas. E. Blunt, retired; 1st Lieut. W. C. Brown, 1st Cav.; 2d Lieut. W. L. Neary, 3d Inf.; 1st Lieut. Samuel W. Miller, 5th Inf.; Capt. Edwin F. Gardner, Med. Dept.; Capt. C. A. Vernou, 19th Inf.

THE Vancouver Independent of March 21 says: N. B. Switzer, Jr., of Fort Walla Walla, has gone to San Francisco. Major J. A. Kress, Ord. Corps, has departed for Benicia Arsenal. Paymaster (unby) paid a visit to Fort Townsend on Friday. Major Thos. McGregor, 2d Cav., left Portland for San Francisco March 15, accompanied by his family.

THE Cincinnati Commercial Gazette says: "There was considerable commotion in the vestibule of the Burnet on the evening of March 26, created by a heated controversy between Capt. A. H. Mattox, late of the U. S. A., and Major C. A. Withers, late of the U. S. A. It ended in words, and hot words they were, friends interfering before the spilling of blood."

THE Senate Committee on Naval Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1463) to authorize an additional appointment on the retired list of the Marine Corps, in reporting in favor of giving Lieut.-Colonel Broome the rank of lieutenant-colonel on the retired list, quote a letter from the only surviving member of the Board of Admirals of 1866, Admiral Porter stating that Col. Broome was recommended for promotion to "1 lieutenant-colonel for New Orleans and the Mississippi River." The committee say: "If Major Broome had received the advancement which we are compelled to think was then (1866) his due, and which the act of Congress intended should be his, he would have been retired as a colonel instead of a lieutenant-colonel in March, 1888."

THE N. Y. Times says: "The Secretary of War has approved the recommendation of the Second Comptroller that no further steps be taken towards stopping the pay of Col. McClure of the Pay Department on account of the charge of \$35,000 against him on the books of the accounting officers. This action was taken to give Col. McClure further opportunity to seek relief from Congress. Col. McClure's case is one of peculiar hardship. Inadvertently he received for money which a paymaster he relieved was required to turn over to him, and he claims, and there are good grounds for believing him, that he never received the money. The unfortunate circumstance occurred during the war, when affairs were more loosely conducted than now."

COL. W. P. PRENTICE, formerly chief of staff to Gen. O. M. Mitchell, writes to the Cincinnati Commercial Gazette in answer to a suggestion appearing in a notice of General Mitchell's biography which was published in the N. Y. Evening Post. So far from being an intriguer, Gen. Mitchell was, Colonel Prentice says, a man too ready to act and speak his mind. He always obeyed orders, followed military rules, with which he was perfectly conversant, never sulcily, but cheerfully and promptly. "It was the delay at Corinth, and General Bragg's march through Tennessee, requiring bloody battles in 1863 to reconquer the ground we held in 1862, which created the prejudice (against Gen. Buell) complained of, and not Gen. Mitchell. This prejudice took force and effect after Gen. Mitchell's death, but while Gen. Halleck was still in Washington and in command."

CAPT. W. C. MANKING, 23d Inf., on leave from Fort Mackinac, Mich., is visiting at Portland, Me.

ORDNANCE SERGEANT W. J. DAVIS, U. S. A., who was retired from active service Feb. 25 last, died March 29 at Fort Barrancas, Fla.

MAJOR JACOB KLINE, 24th Inf., as was anticipated, has succeeded Col. Hawkins, now at West Point, at the Infantry and Cavalry School at Fort Leavenworth.

THE engagement of Miss Livingston, daughter of Lieut.-Col. Livingston, 3d Art., to Lieut. Sidney E. Stuart, Ordnance Department, U. S. A., is announced.

LIEUT. J. H. H. PESHINE, 13th U. S. Inf., having been relegated to active service, will soon leave Philadelphia to join his company at Fort Bayard, New Mexico.

THE President has disapproved the findings of the Retiring Board in the case of 1st Lieut. J. H. H. Peshine, 13th Inf., who had been reported permanently incapacitated for further service. He has been ordered to rejoin his regiment.

GENERAL JOHN NEWTON, U. S. A., is quoted as saying that he would probably accept the Presidency of the Panama Railroad Company, if he was chosen to that place, which is expected, but that he would not give up his place as head of the Department of Public Works immediately. All of the Panama Board have retired except ex-Secretary of the Navy Thompson.

AS ALREADY noted in the JOURNAL, a bill for the relief of William F. C. Nindemann, one of the survivors of the *Jeannette* expedition, has been introduced in the House of Representatives by the Hon. T. J. Campbell. The bill was referred to the Committee on Claims, and a report has been submitted by that committee recommending the passage of the bill. It is hoped that this deserving man will receive the comparatively small sum of money contemplated in the bill referred to.

A FEW days before his marriage to Miss Munch, Prince Oscar of Sweden went unrecognized into a London shop to buy a photograph frame. He selected one and then the shopkeeper asked if he didn't want a photograph to put in it. "Oh, yes," said the Prince, "I don't care if I do take one." Whereupon the other selected a portrait of Miss Munch and handed it to him with the remark: "This is the most popular one now. It is the girl who is going to be married to the Swedish Prince."

"THE printers are again responsible for giving a sovereign his title," says the *St. James's Gazette*. "It has been found necessary to publish an official explanation of the fact that the new Emperor's proclamation was signed 'Frederick III.' As we observed the other day, his Majesty, though Frederick III. of Prussia, is either the first or the seventh Frederick of Germany. In any case, it is customary for royal personages to omit the numbers in their signatures. The Emperor, it appears, signed himself 'Frederick I. R.', but the compositor took the two letters for a Roman numeral, and so 'Frederick III.' went forth to the world. Similarly, it is said that Louis Napoleon's first proclamations were signed simply 'Napoleon,' with three notes of exclamation after the name; and the printers, taking these signs for figures, thereupon conferred upon the Emperor the style and title of 'Napoleon the Third.' It need hardly be said that the Emperor was only the second of his dynasty, for the Duke of Reichstadt was never a reigning Napoleon."

REAR ADMIRAL JOUETT's friends are endeavoring to obtain his retirement on full pay.

LIEUTENANT F. O. DAVENPORT, U. S. N., retired, of Detroit, Mich., is going abroad for the summer.

COMMANDER J. R. BARTLETT, U. S. N., registered at the Murray Hill Hotel, New York city, on Tuesday.

CAPTAIN R. L. PHYTHIAN, U. S. N., registered at the Astor House, New York City, early in the week.

MAJOR G. W. COLLIER, U. S. Marine Corps, has arrived in the East from California and taken station at the New York Navy-yard.

SURGEON HENRY STEWART, U. S. N., retired, and Mrs. Stewart, of Canandaigua, N. Y., are recent guests at the Arlington, Washington, D. C.

NAVAL CONSTRUCTOR THEODORE D. WILSON, U. S. Navy, was a visitor to Norfolk, Va., this week on business connected with work on the new battleship.

THE Court-martial of Capt. Selfridge will take place probably about June 1 in Washington. The *Omaha* has arrived at Panama with the witnesses on board.

COLONEL C. D. HERR, U. S. M. C., who has been spending some weeks in Orange Co., Florida, reached New York this week, en route to his post, Portsmouth, N. H.

THE President has appointed John H. Russell, Jr., of Maryland, son of Rear Admiral Russell, a cadet at large, to the Naval Academy. There are no more vacancies on the list.

LIEUT. SEATON SCHROEDER, of the Naval Intelligence Bureau, is convalescent from the epidemic of measles, which has prevailed so extensively in the District of Columbia the last few months.

MR. WM. HOWELL, son of Capt. J. A. Howell, U. S. N., will pass the Easter holidays with his parents during the vacation allowed by Cornell University, where he is pursuing a course in electrical engineering.

THE following officers registered at the Bureau of Navigation the past week: P. A. Engr. W. B. Bayley, Asst. Engr. Leo D. Miner, Comdr. J. J. Read, Lieut. J. J. Hunker, Comdrs. P. H. Cooper and Horace Elmer.

THE wife of Lieut. Berryman, of the U. S. S. *Enterprise*, leaves for Europe next month with her young son to be absent three years. She will also be accompanied by her mother, the widow of Commodore Watson, U. S. N.

REAR-ADMIRAL AMMEN, U. S. N., has addressed a communication to the President of the New York Maritime Association relating to the safety of the seas. He calls attention to the balsa designed by him, the merits of which have heretofore been set forth.

LIEUT. RICHARD WAINWRIGHT, U. S. N., has recently rented his house on New Hampshire Avenue, Washington, and is on sick leave from Pittsburg. He has been on duty at the latter place for some time as an inspector of steel for the Navy. It is not probable that Lieut. Wainwright will return to duty of that kind, as he finds it not conducive to health.

COMMODORE WALKER has been confined to his room at the "Woodmont," on H street, Washington, for several days past, and on Thursday last symptoms of pneumonia developed, and it was feared at one time that his illness would take a serious turn. Passed Asst. Surgeon Rixey is attending him. During the illness of his chief, Lieut. Comdr. Bradford acts as Chief of the Bureau of Navigation.

CHIEF ENGR. DE VALIN, of the U. S. Navy, is to erect a fine house at No. 1,305 New Hampshire Ave., between N and O Streets, in Washington, which will rank well up among the many artistic constructions for which the Capital is becoming famous. Mr. De Valin has contracted for plans and details to the total amount of about \$15,000. It is the intention to have the house finished and ready for occupancy by next Thanksgiving Day. Chief Engr. De Valin is on duty at the Washington Yard, and intends making the city his permanent home.

A DESPATCH from Sand Point, Idaho, dated March 20, signed W. P. Light, says: "I learn from Indians and other parties who understand the Indian language, that Pelkey, Pendleton and Pipkins have been murdered at Priest Lake." These men went up to Priest Lake last fall to prospect through the winter and wintered at the north end of the lake. Nothing has been heard of them until the despatch from Capt. Light. Wm. M. Pipkin was a midshipman in the Naval Academy in 1859, but resigned Dec. 7, 1859, and went into the confederate army, where he served through the war with much distinction.

#### RECENT DEATHS.

COMMODORE ROBERT B. HITCHCOCK, U. S. N., who died in New York City March 24, of old age, was born in Cheshire, Conn., Sept. 25, 1803, and entered the Navy from that State in 1825. In 1827 he served on the schooner *Shark*, of the West India squadron, and in 1829-31 on the frigate *Delaware*, of the European squadron. He was promoted lieutenant March 3, 1835, and did duty on board the frigate *Ohio* in the Atlantic and on the *Savannah* in the Pacific until he was placed in command of the storeship *Relief* in 1853. Attaining the rank of commander Sept. 14, 1855, he was detailed to ordnance duty, and placed in command of the steam frigate *Merrimac*, of the Pacific squadron, in which post he continued during 1858-60. In 1861 he received his commission as captain, and July 16, 1862, became a commodore. He commanded the steam sloop *Susquehanna*, of the Western Gulf squadron, in 1862-3, and was for some time senior officer of the blockading fleet off Mobile. In 1864 he was assigned to ordnance duty, and afterwards was commandant of the Norfolk Navy-yard. He was retired from active service Sept. 25, 1866. The remains were taken to his home at Cold Spring, N. Y., for interment. His wife died in 1879, and none of his children survive him.

SURGEON HAMPTON AULICK, U. S. N., died at his home in Winchester, Va., on March 24, after a lingering illness of several months, in the 42d year of his age. Dr. Aulick was born in Virginia on July 12, 1846, and was appointed an assistant surgeon from that State Feb. 3, 1870, making his first cruise on the *Miantonomoh*. He was promoted to passed assistant surgeon Oct. 10, 1874. His promotion to surgeon was under date of June 22, 1884. His last duty was on the U. S. S. *Alliance*, from which ship he was invalided home in October last. The vacancy made by Surgeon Aulick's death will be filled by the promotion of P. A. Surgeon George E. H. Harmon.

MR. LEWIS DAVIS, who died at Lebanon, Missouri, March 17, enlisted in 1812 as a private in Captain Walker's company in the 33d U. S. Infantry, and took part in the battle known as the Miami, and also in that memorable contest known to history as Dudley's defeat, in which Col. Dudley and his gallant band of patriots were captured by the British and Indians. After the capitulation, Mr. Davis, with a number of his comrades, were sentenced to run the gauntlet, and being stout and fleet-footed, he made his way safely through, while many of the prisoners fell victims to the Indian's tomahawk. After being discharged and returning home, Mr. Davis re-entered the Army, serving under Thos. H. Benton in the war with the Seminole Indians. He was orderly for Col. Benton, of whom it has of late years been his greatest pleasure to talk.

JOHN M. TUFTS, the oldest living graduate of West Point, died at Rahway, N. J., March 25, in the 83th year of his age. He entered West Point from New York in 1814, was graduated in 1820 and promoted 2d Lieutenant, Corps of Artillery. On the reorganization of the Army in 1821, he was assigned to the 3d Infantry, soon afterwards transferred to the 3d Artillery and resigned Nov. 1, 1822. He then settled in New Jersey and during his busy life has occupied many prominent public positions. He was the largest property owner in Rahway and had been for years one of the wardens of St. Paul's Episcopal Church and always a liberal contributor to every worthy charity. He leaves a widow and four children.



ren, and a large fortune to be divided among a number of heirs.

**THE Hon. Wm. Dorsheimer**, who died at Savannah, March 26, served during the early part of the war as aide-de-camp on the staff of Gen. Fremont, but resigned and engaged in civil pursuits. He held many prominent public positions, among them Lieutenant Governor of the State of New York and member of Congress. While in Congress he was particularly zealous in all matters relating to the public defence. At the time of his death he was editor and chief owner of the New York Star.

**CAPTAIN RICHARD WATERMAN**, who died March 23, at Providence, R. I., served gallantly during the War, first as a Lieutenant of the 1st Rhode Island Cavalry, and afterwards as Captain of Battery C, R. I. Light Artillery. He was well known to all our old artillery officers, and, as one correspondent writes, "this brief notice is wholly inadequate to his worth as a soldier."

**COLONEL ARNO VOSS**, who served with distinction during the War, a portion of it as Colonel of the 12th Illinois Cavalry, died suddenly at Chicago, March 23. He particularly distinguished himself at Martinsburg, Sept. 13, 1862. At the time of his death he was one of the Masters in Chancery of the Circuit Court.

**MRS. NEWLIN**, who died at Philadelphia March 24, was the wife of Harold P. Newlin, the granddaughter of the late Gen. Robert Patterson, and the youngest daughter of the late Gen. J. J. Abercrombie, U. S. A. The remains were interred at Laurel Hill, Philadelphia, March 27.

We regret to learn of the death at Albany, N. Y., March 27, of the wife of Capt. John B. Rodman, 20th U. S. Inf. The deceased lady was a daughter of the Hon. Henry M. Rice, of St. Paul.

**COLONEL SAMUEL COOK OLIVER**, a distinguished officer of Massachusetts Volunteers during the War, died at Salem, Mass., March 25, of pneumonia.

**CAPTAIN JAMES M. SELDEN**, U. S. Revenue Marine died at Seattle, Wash. Ter., March 16. He was on "waiting orders" at the time of his death.

The Sultan of Zanzibar is dead.

#### THE FIFTIETH CONGRESS.

Senator Manderson has introduced a bill to appropriate \$150,000 for quarters and barracks at the Hampton, Milwaukee and Leavenworth branches of the National Military Home for disabled volunteer soldiers.

Mr. Blair's bill for the appointment of ex-Confederates in the public service came up on Tuesday, and Mr. Riddleberger vigorously explained his reasons for supporting it. Mr. Blair followed with a long speech in its favor. Mr. Edmunds pronounced it a monstrosity and not entitled to a second reading and reference. The bill went over.

The only business transacted by the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, at its session this week, was the adoption of a favorable report on House bill 5,639 appropriating \$75,000 for a fire proof work shop at the National Armory, Springfield, Mass., and an adverse report upon the bill to restore to his former rank in the Army, Stephen O'Connor, late Lieutenant, 23d Inf. The nominations sent to the Senate on March 27 were not acted upon, owing to the early adjournment of the meeting.

Senate bill 1484, to fix the status of the restored cadet engineers, was passed by the Senate March 22.

The Military Academy Appropriation bill was passed by the House on Tuesday without debate and in precisely the same shape as reported from the committee.

The House Committee on Military Affairs at its meeting on Tuesday adopted favorable reports on the bills which passed the Senate last week for the relief of Major D. N. Bash, paymaster, U. S. Army, and for the sale of Fort Omaha and the purchase of a new site and the erection of buildings thereon, and upon the House bill to relieve Col. Daniel McClure from certain amounts standing on the Treasury books against him. The amount involved is about \$33,000. The committee reports in favor of relieving him from the payment of about \$28,000 of this sum.

Owing to the difficulty in getting the members to attend regularly the meeting, the House Committee on Naval Affairs has abandoned the Thursday sessions and hereafter, unless specially ordered, but one meeting a week—Tuesdays—will be held. The only business transacted by the committee this week was the adoption of a favorable report on the bill which passed the Senate last week for the relief of the restored cadet engineers, and an adverse report on the House bill to reinstate Commander Quackenbush.

In the long session of 1884 only two appropriation bills were signed by the President before July—the Military Academy bill, March 31, and the Agricultural bill June 5. In the long session of 1886 no appropriation bill was signed earlier than June 20th. The following table shows the date on which the regular appropriation bills were signed in 1884 and 1886:—

Bill.	1884.	1886.
Pensions.....	July 4	July 2.
Military Academy.....	March 31	June 29.
Army.....	July 5	June 30.
Navy.....	July 7	July 26.
Fortifications.....	July 5	No bill.
Indian.....	July 4	May 15.
District of Columbia.....	July 5	July 9.
Agricultural.....	June 5	June 30.
River and Harbor.....	July 5	No appropriation.
Consular and Diplomatic.....	July 7	July 1.
Post Office.....	July 5	June 30.
Legislative.....	July 7	July 31.
Sundry Civil.....	July 7	August 4.
Deficiency.....	July 7	August 4.

Of course as all appropriations of the previous year run out on the 30th of June, Congress had in both these years to pass temporary bills continuing the old appropriations over for short periods.

#### BILLS INTRODUCED—SENATE.

§, 2466, Chandler. To place Comdr. Joshua

Bishop, U. S. Navy, upon the retired list of the Navy, with the retired pay of his grade.

**S. 2518, George.** Providing a remedy for the retention of officers of the Navy (not retired for age or length of service) on the retired list, after the disability for which they were placed there has ceased. Whereas, It is manifestly unjust to the Government, and dishonoring to officers, that any not retired for age or length of service be maintained as retired when it is no longer proper or needful, thus needlessly increasing the number of officers; Therefore, *Be it enacted, etc.* That the President is hereby authorized to order any retired officer of the Navy (not retired for age or length of service) before a board, to ascertain if the disability for which he was placed on the retired list has ceased; and if it is found to be the fact, or that he is capable of performing the duties of his office, and if the President approves so finding the officer shall resume place on the active list according to his existing commission.

#### BILLS INTRODUCED—HOUSE.

**H. Res. 137, Townsend (by request).** In explanation of and to define the term "brevet" as used in the military laws of the United States.

Whereas brevets were introduced into the military service of Great Britain in 1692 as the form of commission for persons appointed to office in the army at large as distinguished from the commission used in appointment to particular corps; and

Whereas brevets were taken from the mother country with our first articles of war, June 20, 1778, and have been from that time used in this country, as in England, as instruments of office in the army at large; and

Whereas officers by brevet in the Army, though restricted in powers and privileges from time to time by law, have continued down to the present time; and

Whereas officers in our military service with no other commissions than the brevet have commanded troops, administered law as members of courts-martial, have received and disbursed public funds, and have performed all other duties belonging to officers of the Army; and

Whereas brevets are bestowed only through the full exercise of the constitutional appointing power, nomination by the President and confirmation by the Senate, the President commissions as in the case of other officers, the oath of office required on acceptance of a brevet being in addition to the oath the officer may have filed with the acceptance of a commission in a particular corps; and

Whereas justice to many meritorious and distinguished officers depends upon a proper understanding of the term brevet, as used in the military laws of the United States; Therefore,

*Resolved, etc.* That a brevet is the commission to office in the Army at large, accepted, held, exercised, enjoyed, resigned, or cancelled, the same as a commission in a particular corps.

*Sec. 2.* That under the restrictions and limitations that are or may be imposed by law, the incumbent of office in the Army at large by virtue of a brevet is subject to the same obligations and entitled to the same privileges as the incumbent of office in a particular corps.

*Sec. 3.* That the records of the Executive Departments of the Government be made to conform to this joint resolution.

**H. Res. 138, Laird.** Tending the thanks of Congress to Lieut. A. W. Greely, Lieut. James B. Lockwood, and others, for their courage, energy, and fidelity in the conduct of the late scientific expedition to the Arctic seas.

**H. R. 8833, Wheeler.** To erect and establish a construction arsenal on or near the banks of the Tennessee River:

A board of officers to be appointed by the Secretary of War, who shall examine the country and report to the Secretary of War the advantages presented by the various localities contemplated.

**H. R. 8834, Vandever.** To transfer certain property now held for military purposes in the city of San Diego, Cal., to the Treasury Department, to be held for the erection of public buildings thereon.

**H. R. 8838, Jackson (at the request of Mr. Thomas, of Illinois).** That certain commissioned officers, on the active list of the Navy of the United States, shall be entitled to receive annual pay at the rates herein stated after their respective designations:

	At Sea.	Shore Duty.	Leave or W. Ord's.
Rear Admirals.....	\$7,500	\$5,500	\$4,000
Commodores.....	5,500	5,000	3,500
Captains.....	4,500	4,100	2,800
Captains (second 5 years).....	4,500	4,000	2,800
Captains (after 10 years).....	4,900	4,500	3,000
Commanders.....	3,900	3,500	2,400
Commanders (second 5 years).....	4,100	3,700	2,500
Commanders (after 10 years).....	4,500	3,900	2,600
Lieut. Commanders.....	3,500	3,100	2,000
Lieut. Comdr. (after 5 years).....	3,700	3,300	2,200
Lieutenants.....	2,500	2,300	1,600
Lieutenants (second 5 years).....	2,700	2,400	1,800
Lieutenants (after 10 years).....	2,900	2,600	1,900
Lieutenants (junior grade).....	2,300	2,100	1,400
Ensigns.....	1,700	1,400	1,000
Ensigns (after 5 years).....	1,900	1,600	1,200

*Provided,* That where any one of the above named officers shall be on leave granted by the Secretary of the Navy, at his own request, for a period greater than 3 months, he shall then receive one-half of the sea pay of his grade. And *provided further,* That when any one of the above named officers shall be on sick leave, granted by the Secretary of the Navy, in accordance with the recommendation of a board of officers, by reason of sickness or wounds incurred in the line of duty, he shall then receive the shore pay of his grade.

**H. R. 8845, Compton.** To provide pneumatic gun carriages for the War Department. That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized to contract with the Pneumatic Gun Carriage and Power Company for one pneumatic carriage for a 12-inch rifled gun, and one pneumatic carriage for a 10-inch rifled gun, both carriages to be built under the company's system for disappearing carriages; also for one carriage for an 8-inch barbet gun, and one carriage for a 12-inch rifled mortar, under the company's patent. The carriages herein provided for are to be completed and delivered at the Ordnance Proving Grounds at Sandy Hook, ready for service, within 8 months after the passage of this act.

*Sec. 2.* That for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this act, the sum of \$150,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

**H. R. 8857, Weber.** That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby authorized and directed, upon the request of the Governor of any State, to furnish to said State copies of the muster out rolls of the troops from such State as were engaged in the late civil war, responding to such requests in the order of the date of such applications and as soon as consistent with due accuracy.

**H. R. 8861, Maish (by request).** To provide for the voluntary retirement of certain officers of the U. S. Army. That from and after the passage of this act, any officer of the line or staff of the U. S. Army, who has honorably and faithfully served the Government of the United States during a period of 25 years, of which period of service not less than 2 years shall have been in the regular or volunteer forces of the United States during the late war, shall, on his own application, be placed on the retired list of the U. S. Army with the rank and pay of his actual grade at the date of said retirement: *Provided further,* That this act shall not be so construed as to provide for the compulsory retirement of officers of the U. S. Army.

#### NEW TACTICS PROPOSED.

THE Kansas City Times publishes the following from Capt. W. H. Powell, 4th Inf.:

"I have not advocated the adoption of a new system of tactics for the Army, nor do I think such a course advisable, now that not only the Regular Army, but the entire militia force of the country have familiarized themselves so completely with the present system, which is an excellent one in principle, and needs only revision to make it adaptable to field service for years to come.

"The double rank formation should be abolished, and nothing but the single rank known. Any formation that requires a rear rank to be constantly closing up or opening out is absolutely imperfect for movements on the field of battle. With a brigade or division of infantry on the march this movement of the rear rank will cause the men to be on a dog-trot half the time, in order to close up intervals, which are sure to be created.

"If in single rank the company front is too great, the platoon movement will obviate the difficulty. In addition to this sections could be provided for, all of which could be formed into close columns and opened only by the same means as provided for the battalion. Indeed I do not see why, considering the unit of four the same as the company is the unit of the battalion, the same commands (substituting company for battalion) could not be applied to both.

"I believe that the true organization of the infantry arm of the Service should be: Four men to a group, four groups to a section, four sections to a company, four companies to a battalion, four battalions to a regiment. This would give sixteen men to a section and sixty-four men to a company, exclusive of sergeants and musicians. In time of war the sections would be simply increased in size or doubled, making thirty-two men to a section and 128 to a company.

"If one cares to look a little into the matter, he may observe that the unit of four seems to be the only one adapted to our Service. The unit of two is not practicable for quick movements. The unit of three might be considered, but when you create a group of three there would be only nine men in a section and twenty-seven men to a company; five would be too many to utilize in our Service, present or prospective.

"Considering, therefore, the four-unit organization (whether the regiment be formed of three or four battalions) in single rank, with the company divided into platoons and sections, the captain could reduce the front of his company or the colonel the front of his battalion by almost the same commands as a battalion is formed into close column of divisions or companies; or in brigade drill the entire force could be closed in mass by platoon or section on a designated battalion. In this latter movement two or four lines of battle could easily be established and a part of each company in a brigade would participate in any action that either of the lines took part in. This principle, of course, would pertain to a regiment or a battalion acting independently.

"There should be no incongruities in the units of organization such as now exist—that is, one or two ranks of pleasure, four or eight men in a group and ten men to a regiment. A purely tactical organization should never be sacrificed for administrative considerations.

"Proceeding on this hypothesis, I would change everything in the present tactics to conform to battalion organization and to movement in single rank; I would abandon the idea of assimilating the artillery and cavalry tactics to the infantry; I would clearly define the various disputed points which have called for so many decisions, and introduce several additional movements in company and battalion drill. I would also add to the tactics a thorough and complete manual of guard and outpost duty. WM. H. POWELL, U. S. A."

#### URGENCY DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATIONS.

THE Urgency Deficiency Appropriation bill, which received the signature of the President this week, contains the following items of interest to the Army and Navy:

For mileage to officers, when authorized by law, \$40,306.75; to be disbursed under the limitations prescribed for the appropriation for mileage to officers by the Army appropriation act approved Feb. 9, 1887.

For expenses of the Signal Service of the Army, \$5,000.

That the sum of \$50,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary of the unexpended balance of \$400,000 appropriated by the Act of March 3, 1883, for armament of fortifications be, and the same is hereby, reappropriated, and made available for the completion and payment of the guns authorized by said act, and now being manufactured by the South Boston Iron Works, under contract dated Sept. 24, 1883, and June 30, 1884, and the extension of said contract is hereby authorized accordingly.

For payment to John T. Seehler for private property taken by the Government in the extension of the Ft. Robinson military reservation, \$2,500.

For examination and surveys at South Pass, Miss. River, \$3,500.

For Signal Service, in all, \$37,643.

For fitting up barracks for accommodation of additional inmates at Leavenworth, Kas., Volunteer Soldiers' Home, \$5,000.

To reimburse appropriation "Construction and Repairs" for 1886 amounts expended from said appropriation for work done on the steel cruisers Chicago, Boston and Atlanta, \$48,691.25. To complete the Chicago, \$30,000; to complete the Boston, \$18,000.

To supply a deficiency in the appropriation for the armament of the steel cruisers Chicago, Boston and Atlanta, \$175,000.

For completing the navigation outfit of the Chicago, including compass binnacle and electric-lighting supplies \$2,500.

For the purpose of making one hundred feet longer the dry dock now under contract to be built at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, \$100,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

For the erection of officers' quarters at the Marine Barracks, Mare Island, Cal., \$5,000.

In addition to the above, there are appropriations for a large number of claims awarded by judgments of the Court of Claims and by certificates from the accounting officers of the Treasury. These include an appropriation for the payment of the last of the Graham mileage claims, for the payment of the cases arising under the Mullins longevity decision, which have recently been sent to the Senate, and for about 10,000 back pay and bounty claims passed upon by the Second Auditor and Second Comptroller.



## VOYAGE OF THE ALBATROSS.

THE U. S. Fish Commission steamer *Albatross*, Capt. Tanner commanding, arrived off Tobago Island in Panama Bay on March 6, from the south coast. From private advices we learn that in consequence of the prevalence of cholera at Valparaiso, Rio and Callao the contemplated stops at these ports had to be abandoned. On reaching Sandy Point it was found that there was no coal to be had and it became necessary to make the supply obtained at Montevideo last until Lotu was reached. Here the bunkers were filled with Chilean coal and the vessel started direct for Panama. The run, 2,905 miles, was made in 16 days. An average of 200 miles per day was made whenever the full 24 hours were run. But one boiler was used, from the time of the arrival of the vessel at Bolivia and no difficulty was experienced in burning the allowance of 10 tons of coal per day economically. The machinery generally is reported in excellent trim and the sounding apparatus a great success.

"On the east coast of South America stops were made at St. Lucia, Bahia, the Abrahams Islands and Montevideo, where extensive collections of fishes were made. The *Albatross* found those regions to abound in fish, but they have been little studied. Deep sea dredging was done from the Caribbean Sea all along the coast of South America to the Straits of Magellan. This resulted in bringing to light many curious and new forms of life from all depths down to a thousand fathoms.

"Many important lines of soundings were undertaken during the trip, some of especial value being made between the Windward Islands and Cape St. Roque, where a strong current has hitherto prevented an examination into the depth and character of the bottom. The locations of several reported shoals said to be dangerous to navigation off the southern coast of Brazil were carefully examined, with the result of proving that they do not exist as marked on the charts.

"Nearly a month was spent in the Straits of Magellan, where large collections were made in all branches of natural history. Fishes of excellent quality for eating were taken in seines in great quantities. Camps of Fuguas were visited, and considerable ethnological material was obtained from them for the National Museum at Washington. In Eyre Sound icebergs are usually to be found floating, as many glaciers flow into the waters there. The *Albatross* ran into this sound and made fast to a berg for the purpose of getting a supply of ice for her refrigerator. Huge blocks were then cut off and hoisted in until six tons had thus been taken aboard. The ice was clear and compact, and lasted until the arrival of the ship at Panama.

"After leaving the Straits more deep sea work was done, particularly off the Colombian coast. The ship will run a line of dredgings from this port to the Galapagos Islands and thence to Acapulco and San Francisco."

## GRANT AND KAISER WILHELM.

"WHEN I was in Berlin," said Gen. Grant on one occasion, "I did not meet the Emperor. It was about the time of the attempt to assassinate him, and he was ill. The Empress gave me an audience and a special message from the Emperor. The Crown Prince saw several times, dining with him at Potsdam. When I went to Gastein the Emperor happened to come for the cure. Bismarck brought me a message from His Majesty, and we had a long interview. He was a cordial gentleman, strikingly handsome and spoke of his gratitude for American sympathy during the French war. I do not think I ever saw a more perfect type of a soldier and a man 90 years of age, too. His manner recalled what Bismarck had said when speaking about him several times—that he was a democrat. 'You know,' Bismarck would say now and then, 'the Emperor is not a mere prince, he is a republican like you and me.' The Emperor impressed me as a soldier in a state of perfect drill. His very gracefulness and courtesy were mechanical. The Emperor did not speak English nor German, and Bismarck was our interpreter. You know Bismarck speaks idiomatic English, somewhat slowly, but with perfect command of the language.

"His Majesty went off into military affairs. He first asked me about Sheridan, whom he knew in the French campaign; hoped that Sheridan had formed a good impression of the German army, and said he did not think Sheridan would forget their experience at Gravelotte. He evidently referred to some memory which he had in common with Sheridan but with which I was not familiar. He talked entirely of the war, I should say, perhaps, the soldier business—drill, equipment, the technical business of the army—rather than war or tactics. He spoke of the uniforms of men, of sabres and bayonets. I am half afraid my manner or my indifference to the subject made me a bad talker, and I half fancied Bismarck divined my impatience, because he said, 'You know the Emperor's mind is absorbed in the army.'

"Strangely enough, the subject was one which never interested me, and there was perhaps not a West Point graduate who could not have answered his questions with more precision and satisfaction. I spoke of two changes I would make if I organized another army—namely, the abolition of sabres and bayonets. The Emperor took up that theme with animation and clung to them. My argument was that for fighting power a pistol would surpass either while the weight of the sabre and the bayonet should be given to ammunition or rations. I think I said that the bayonet had done us good in our war; the rifle had killed it—that I could not remember any good the bayonet had done, and that the sabre was a show weapon. The Emperor, however, said that he had much faith in the bayonet, and that there were many Prussian traditions in its favor. My impression was that the traditions went back to smoothbore musket days. Waterloo for instance.

"The Emperor spoke about artillery and referred to its great power at Sedan. As I was not an enthusiast about artillery I am afraid I was cold in its praise. I told him that the poorest generals were the men who wanted the most batteries, and that when a general began to beg for cannon I doubted him; that when I made the campaign against Lee I cut down my artillery one-half, then again a half, and even then I had twice as many guns as I wanted. I was anxious to change the subject of our talk, because, as I said, I had no interest in the tech-

nical matters of war. But the Emperor held me to the one theme, and we spoke of nothing else. I fancied Bismarck sympathized with me, and would gladly have gone off on other subjects, but it was no use. The manner of Bismarck toward the Emperor was beautiful—absolute devotion and respect. This was my one long talk with the Emperor. I should call him the embodiment of courage, candor, dignity and simplicity—a strikingly handsome man."

## THE PAEZ OBSEQUIES.

THE battalion and band of the 5th Artillery, under command of Major A. C. Wildrick, was much admired for its soldierly appearance on the occasion of the Paez obsequies in New York City, March 24. The battalion consisted of Bat. H (Fessenden's); Bat. E (Roemer's), from Fort Hamilton; Bat. L (Randolph's), from Fort Columbus, and Bat. K (Brewerton's), from Fort Schuyler.

The naval detachment also attracted much attention and excited admiration. It was under command of Lieut.-Commander Harry Knox, and consisted of Conterno's Band and a battalion of marines from the Navy-yard Barracks, Major McLane commanding, and a battalion of seamen from the *Boston*, the *Lancaster*, and the *Alliance*.

The pier of the Department of Charities and Correction, off which the *Pensacola* lay at anchor, was filled with soldiers, and half the street as well, when the hearse was driven up to the gangway of the tug *Catalpa*. Arms were presented as it passed, and again when Lieut. Stern of the *Lancaster*, with eight blue jackets, assisted the undertakers' men to transfer the heavy casket to a flag-draped bier on the forward deck of the tug. Minute guns boomed all the time.

Then Gen. Soteldo stood on the string piece, and, in hesitating tones that were in marked contrast to his style when talking Spanish, said in excellent English:

"In behalf of the Government of Venezuela, I can only say that there are no adequate words to express our thanks for the honors that have been paid to our hero and thus to our Government and people. It will, I trust and doubt not, add to the ties between us, and we will be most happy if in some way we can return the kindness. Again I thank you all. Good-by."

As the tug moved away from the pier Consul-General de Silva shouted:

"Viva el pueblo de Washington," and from the tug Gen. Pachano shouted back:

"Hurrah por el pueblo Americano."

Soon afterwards the *Pensacola* weighed anchor and started on its voyage to Venezuela.

## THE OFFICERS AT FORT LEAVENWORTH.

DESCRIBING the officers in command of the Fort Leavenworth School, Capt. Charles Klug, in his article in "Harper's," says: "The senior in rank wears upon his shoulder the silver star of a brigadier-general. He is a man of marked soldierly bearing, with clear, penetrating eyes and clean-cut features. His face is closely shaved but for the bristling reddish mustache, and as he stands by the window chatting in low tones with the commandant of the school he looks what he is, the very type of the American officer. One of the 'star five' of his class at West Point, commander of one of the best and bravest of volunteer regiments at the outbreak of the war, winning the double stars of a major-general in that stubborn conflict, and the eagles of a colonel in the Regular Service, he is one of the younger brigadiers of the Army to-day; and his next important duty after the revision of the course of instruction at the school is something of far different and more stirring kind—the suppression of a dangerous Indian revolt in the far Northwest, and it is handled as well and as summarily. When Sword-Bearer, the chief of the malcontents, falls pierced with the bullets of the cavalry carbines, his followers lose heart, and the outbreak is stifled in a day.

"The commandant is another man with a history. Perhaps he is the more widely known of the two, for he comes of a stock that is famous for its soldiers, and he bears a name that all Americans honor. Stoutly built, with keen blue eyes and florid complexion, sturdy and stocky as a Jersey bull, and with not a little of that taurine's jurgency and determination, the commandant is a man whose whole being is wrapped up in his profession, and who is emphatically a soldier. Famous as a division and corps commander in those early days of the war when ill-luck seemed to cling to every man who rose so suddenly, he has spent his lifetime in the Service, and knows 'from a to zizzard' every detail of a soldier's needs. It is to him that the great changes that have come over the school are mainly due, and to his persistence that the course has become what it is—a practical scheme for the instruction of the line officers of the Army. To this object, as to the discipline of the school, he has given untiring energy and his best efforts, and as a man fitted to carry out his views, his looks do not belie him."

## A SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' MONUMENT.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., is to have a soldiers' and sailors' monument at last, the Common Council having voted to award the contract for the monument to Henry Baerer, architect, of No. 749 Broadway, for the sum of \$100,000.

The structure is to be of granite and standard statuary bronze. The entire height will be 93 feet from the top to the ground. The width of the base is to be 42 feet, the height of the pedestal to the base of the column, including 12 steps, is to be 25 feet. The height of the column, including the base and the capital, will be 48 feet, and the total height of granite work 73 feet. The column is to be surrounded by an allegorical figure, representing the City of Brooklyn in the act of sending her sons to the war. The figure will be 17 feet to the top of the flag which it upholds.

The front of the monument is to be a group representing a young sailor bidding farewell to father and mother, while the father is invoking Divine grace upon the departing son. A second group will represent two infantrymen taking leave of their widowed mother and hurrying to the scene of action. Group No. 3 will represent a cavalryman leaving his young wife and child, and a fourth group two artillerymen returning home triumphantly,

## THE ARMY.

## ARMY NOMINATIONS.

MARCH 27, 1888.

## Medical Department.

Captain Joseph R. Girard, Assistant Surgeon, to be Surgeon, with rank of Major, March 25, vice Spencer, deceased.

Ogden Rafferty, of N. J., to be Assistant Surgeon and 1st Lieutenant, March 25, vice Girard.

## First Cavalry.

1st Lieutenant Peter S. Bonus to be Captain, March 25, vice Garvey, dismissed.

2d Lieutenant Fred. S. Folts to be 1st Lieutenant, March 25, vice Bonus, promoted.

## Nineteenth Infantry.

1st Lieutenant Charles R. Hall to be Captain, March 24, vice Robinson, retired.

2d Lieutenant Francis H. French to be 1st Lieutenant, March 24, vice Hall, promoted.

G. O. 6, H. Q. A., Feb. 8, 1888.

Amends several paragraphs of the Regulations in regard to uniform, issue of fur caps and gauntlets, etc.

[There are no important changes involved, the main amendments consisting of a rearrangement of the reading matter of the regulations. ED. JOURNAL.]

G. O. 12, H. Q. A., March 5, 1888.

Regulations as to accountability for books at Military Posts, etc.

[The order was published in JOURNAL of March 3, page 654, but has since been amended so as to direct post commanders to make their semi-annual returns "June 30 and Dec. 31," and assistant adjutants general to make their annual returns on June 30.]

WAR DEPT., A. G. O., March 26, 1888.

Publishes the proclamation of the President of the United States, placing the military reservation near Carlin, Nevada, under the control of the Secretary of the Interior for disposition, as provided for in the act of July 4, 1864, it having become useless for military purposes.

G. O. 16, H. Q. A., March 21, 1888.

The following extract from the proceedings of a board of officers convened at the Cavalry Depot, Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, by Par. 6, S. O. 39, Feb. 16, 1887, from this office, for the purpose of considering and reporting upon the subject of horse-shoeing in the Army, having been approved by the Lieutenant General Commanding the Army, is published for the information and guidance of those in charge of the shoeing of cavalry horses; and so much of Par. 1185 (pages 468 and 469 of the U. S. Army Cavalry Tactics) in conflict with the same is rescinded:

## GENERAL DIRECTIONS FOR SHOEING CAVALRY HORSES.

In preparing the horse's foot for the shoe do not touch with the knife the frog, sole, or bars. In removing surplus growth of that part of the foot which is the "seat of the shoe" use the cutting pinchers and rasp and not the knife. The shoeing knife may be used if necessary in fitting the toe clip. "Opening the heels" or making a cut into the angle of the wall at the heel must not be allowed. The rasp may be used upon this part of the foot when necessary, and the same applies to the pegs. No cutting with a knife is permitted, the rasp alone when necessary. "Flat-footed horses" should be treated as the necessity of each case may require. "In forging the shoe to fit the foot" be careful that the shoe is fitted to and follows the circumference of the foot clear round to the heels; the heels of the shoe should not be extended back straight and outside of the walls at the heels of the horse's foot, as is frequently done. Care must be used that the shoe is not fitted too small, the outer surface of the walls being then rasped down to make the foot short to suit the shoe, as often happens. Heat may be used in preparing and shaping the shoe, but the hot shoe must not be applied to the horse's foot under any circumstances. Make the upper or foot surface of the shoe perfectly flat so as to give a level bearing. A shoe with a concave ground surface should be used.

By command of Lieutenant-General Sheridan:  
R. C. DRUM, Adjutant-General.

G. O. 5, DEPT. OF TEXAS, March 22, 1888.

Owing to the reduced condition of the appropriation for regular supplies for the present fiscal year, the grain ration of all cavalry and artillery horses will be reduced to nine pounds per day, from April 1 to June 30, 1888.

## STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

## Quartermasters and Subsistence Departments.

Capt. Andrew H. Young, A. Q. M., will be relieved from duty at Columbus Barracks, and will report to the C. O., Newport Barracks, Ky., to take charge of the construction of the new post near that place. Capt. Charles A. Alligood, M. S. K., is relieved from duty at the general depot of the Q. M. Dept., at San Francisco, Cal., and will proceed to Ogden, Utah Ty., and relieve Capt. John L. Clem, A. Q. M. Capt. Clem, on being relieved, will proceed to Columbus Barracks, O., and relieve the officer designated temporarily by the C. O., of that post, to relieve Capt. Andrew H. Young, A. Q. M. Capt. Charles R. Barnett, A. Q. M., is relieved from duty at Los Angeles, Cal., and will repair to Baltimore, Md., for temporary duty, relieving Major Gilbert C. Smith, Q. M., who will proceed to Helena, Montana Ty., and relieve Capt. Charles Bird, A. Q. M. Capt. Bird, on being relieved, will repair to Washington, and report to the Q. M. General for orders (S. O., March 25, H. Q. A.).

Col. Alexander J. Perry, A. Q. M. Gen., will proceed to Los Angeles, Cal., on public business (S. O. 11, March 12, Div. Pacific).

The C. O., Fort Supply, I. T., will grant a furlough for four months, with permission to go beyond sea, to Commissary Sergt. Denis Kieffer (S. O. 31, March 21, Dept. Mo.).

## Pay Department.

Major William H. Eokels, Paymr., will proceed to Fort Sisseton, D. T., and pay the troops stationed thereat (S. O. 24, March 19, D. Dakota).

The troops, in Div. Atlantic, will be paid on muster of March 31, as follows: Major Albert S. Towar, Paymr., Fort Wayne, Mich. Major Culver C. Sniffen, Paymr., David's Island, Forts Wood, Wadsworth and Hamilton. Major George W. Balrd,



Paymr., Fort Warren and Watertown Arsenal. Major Francis S. Dodge, Paymr., Willet's Point and West Point, and Fort Schuyler and Columbus and Sandy Hook. Major John S. Wither, Paymr., Newport Barracks. Major Henry Clayton, Paymr., Fort Porter and Niagara (S. O. 62, March 27, Div. Atlantic).

Major C. C. Sniffen, Paymr., will proceed to West Point, N. Y., not later than April 2, on public business (S. O. 62, March 27, Div. Atlantic).

#### Medical Department.

Leave for two weeks is granted Asst. Surg. W. D. Crosby (S. O. 29, March 16, D. Ariz.).

A. A. Surg. C. A. Sewall will proceed from Fort Selden, N. M., to Fort Mojave, A. T., and report for temporary duty (S. O. 28, March 14, D. Ariz.).

Leave for two months, to take effect about April 10, is granted Major James P. Kimball, surgeon (S. O., March 23, H. Q. A.).

#### Engineers and Ordnance Departments.

Lieut. Col. Peter C. Hains, C. E., will proceed to Fort Monroe, Va., to examine into the subject and report as to what work is required for a new sewer system at that post (S. O., March 27, H. Q. A.).

Leave for one month, from April 5, is granted Major Jared A. Smith, C. E. (S. O. 16, March 22, (C. Engrs.).

Major Jared A. Smith, C. E., will proceed from Portland to Fort Constitution and to Jerry's Point, N. H., on public business (S. O., March 23, H. Q. A.). Capt. Daniel J. Young, Ord. storekeeper, will inspect cer. subsistence property at Watertown Arsenal, Mass., for which Capt. Ira MacNutt, Ord. Dept., is responsible (S. O., March 23, H. Q. A.).

Leave for two months, on surgeon's certificate, is granted Lieut. Col. Francis H. Parker, Ord. Dept. (S. O., March 23, H. Q. A.).

Lieut. Col. Daniel W. Flagler, Ord. Dept., will proceed to the works of the Winchester Repeating Arms Company at New Haven, Conn., on public business in connection with inspection of cartridges (S. O., March 22, H. Q. A.).

#### Signal Corps.

Serjt. John Fitzgerald is relieved from duty at San Francisco, Cal., and will proceed to Davenport, Iowa, and assume charge of that station, relieving 1st Class Private Ferdinand J. Walz, who will report to Serjt. Fitzgerald for temporary duty as assistant (S. O. 22, March 23, Sig. office).

#### THE LINE.

The Stations of Companies not mentioned here will be found by reference to last number of the JOURNAL.

#### 1st Cavalry, Colonel N. A. M. Dudley.

Hdgrs., B. D. E. G. and K., Ft. Custer, Mont.; A, Ft. Maginnis, Mont.; I, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; G and H, Ft. Assiniboine, Mont.; M, Camp Sheridan, Wyo.; C and L, Ft. Buford, D. T.

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Major John M. Hamilton, Fort Custer, M. T., to take effect about April 10 (S. O. 26, March 22, D. Dak.).

#### 2nd Cavalry, Colonel Nelson B. Sweetser.

Hdgrs., B. E. F. G. and I, Ft. Walla Walla, Wash. T.; A and K, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; C and M, Ft. Bidwell, Cal.; D, Boise Bks., Idaho; H, Ft. Spokane, Wash. T.; L, Ft. Sherman, Idaho.

Major Frank T. Bennett, having been found incapacitated for active service by an Army Retiring Board, is granted leave until further orders on account of disability (S. O., March 26, H. Q. A.).

#### 3rd Cavalry, Colonel Albert G. Brackett.

Hdgrs., A, C, E, F, and M, Ft. Clark, Tex.; B, G, and L, San Antonio, Tex.; D, Ft. Ringgold, Tex.; H, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; I and K, Ft. Brown, Tex.

Leave for one month, to take effect about March 21, is granted 2d Lieut. Pierrepont Isham (S. O. 31, March 19, D. Tex.).

Leave for eight months, to commence about April 1, is granted Major G. A. Purington (S. O., March 22, H. Q. A.).

#### 4th Cavalry, Colonel Chas. E. Compton.

Hdgrs., D, F, H, I, and K, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; A, E, and L, Ft. Lowell, Ariz.; C and G, Ft. Bowie, Ariz.; M, Ft. McDowell, Ariz.; B, Ft. Myer, Va.

The journeys from Fort Bowie to Tucson and return by Capt. W. A. Thompson are approved as necessary for the public service (S. O. 30, March 19, D. Ariz.).

#### 6th Cavalry, Colonel Eugene A. Carr.

Hdgrs., A, C, and H, Ft. Bayard, N. M.; I and K, Ft. Wingate, N. M.; E and F, Ft. Lewis, Colo.; D and L, Ft. Hancock, Tex.; M, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; B, Ft. Myer, Va.; G, Ft. Union, N. M.

Capt. J. B. Kerr is authorized to comply with subpoena requiring his appearance at Tucson, March 20, before the First Judicial District Court of Arizona, as a witness in a cause pending therein (S. O. 29, March 16, D. Ariz.).

A furlough for four months is granted 1st Serjt. John Brown, Troop G (S. O. 27, March 12, D. Ariz.).

#### 7th Cavalry, Colonel James W. Forsyth.

Hdgrs., C, D, G, and H, Ft. Riley, Kas.; B, F, I, K, and L, Ft. Meade, Dak.; E and M, Ft. Yates, Dak.; A, Ft. Keogh, Mont.

The leave granted Capt. James M. Bell is extended one month (S. O., March 27, H. Q. A.).

#### 8th Cavalry, Colonel Elmer Otis.

Hdgrs., A, C, D, F, and H, Ft. Davis, Tex.; K, Camp Del Rio, Tex.; G, Camp Pecos, Colo.; E and L, Ft. Hancock, Tex.; I, B, and M, Ft. Concho, Tex.; J, Camp at Eagle Pass, Tex.

Farrier John A. Smith, Troop C, is, upon his own application, placed upon the retired list (S. O., March 26, H. Q. A.).

#### 9th Cavalry, Colonel Edward Hatch.

Hdgrs., C, F, I, and K, Ft. Robinson, Neb.; A and G, Ft. Niobrara, Neb.; D and H, Ft. McKinney, Wyo.; M, Ft. Washburn, Wyo.; E and L, Ft. Du Chesse, Utah (Post-office address via Ogden, Utah); J, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

The leave for one month granted Major Guy V. Henry, I. B. P., Dept. of Platte, is extended twenty days (S. O. 25, March 24, Div. M.).

A furlough for four months is granted Saddler Serjt. Robert Benjamin (S. O. 29, March 24, Div. M.).

#### 10th Cavalry, Colonel Benjamin H. Grierson.

Hdgrs., Santa Fe, N. M.; D, E, F, K, and L, Ft. Grant, A. T.; C and G, San Carlos, A. T.; A and H, Ft. Apache, A. T.; I, Ft. Verde, A. T.; B, Ft. Thomas, A. T.; M, Ft. Bayard, N. M.

Capt. C. L. Cooper is authorized to purchase a public horse (S. O. 28, March 14, D. Ariz.).

#### 1st Artillery, Colonel John C. Tidball.

Hdgrs., A, C, D, F, I, L, and K, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; B and H, Alcatraz Island, Cal.; E, Vancouver Bks., W. T.; G, Ft. Monroe, Va.; M, Ft. Mason, Cal.

\* Light battery.

The extension of leave on Surgeon's certificate granted 2d Lieut. Samuel D. Sturgis, Jr., is further extended six months on account of sickness, with permission to go beyond sea (S. O., March 24, H. Q. A.).

The following transfers are ordered: 2d Lieut. Samuel D. Sturgis, Jr., from Light Bat. K to Bat. C; 2d Lieut. John A. Towers, from Bat. C to Light Bat. K. Lieut. Towers will join his proper battery (S. O., March 24, H. Q. A.).

#### 2nd Artillery, Colonel Romeyn B. Ayres.

Hdgrs., G, and L, St. Francis Bks., Fla.; A\* and E, Little Rock Bks., Ark.; B and H, Ft. Barrancas, Fla.; C and D, Mount Vernon Bks., Ala.; F, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; I, Ft. Monroe, Va.; K and M, Jackson Bks., La.

\* Light battery.

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Capt. John C. Scantling, Mount Vernon Barracks, Ala. (S. O. 63, March 28, Div. A.).

#### 3rd Artillery, Colonel Horatio G. Gibson.

Hdgrs., A, C, E, H, K, and L, Washington Bks., D. C.; B, Newport Bks., Ky.; D, G, and I, Ft. Mollery, Md.; M, Ft. Monroe, Va.; F, Ft. Douglas, Ariz.; J, Ft. Antonio, Tex.

\* Light battery.

1st Lieut. George A. Thurston, recruiting officer, Richmond, Va., will forward all available artillery recruits at his rendezvous to Fort Monroe (S. O. 56, March 23, Rec. Ser.).

#### 4th Artillery, Colonel Clermont L. Best.

Hdgrs., B, D, E, G, and L, Ft. Adams, R. I.; A and C, Ft. Trumbull, Conn.; F, Ft. Snelling, Minn.; I and K, Ft. Warren, Mass.; H, Ft. Monroe, Va.; M, Ft. Preble, Me.

\* Light battery.

The leave for seven days granted Capt. Edward Field, Fort Adams, R. I., is extended seven days (S. O. 61, March 26, Div. A.).

#### 5th Artillery, Colonel Alex. Piper.

Hdgrs., E, F, I, and H, Ft. Hamilton, N. Y.; A, C, and L, Ft. Columbus, N. Y.; G, Ft. Monroe, Va.; B, Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y.; D, Ft. Douglas, Utah; K and M, Ft. Schuyler, N. Y.

\* Light battery.

Leave for four months, with permission to apply for an extension of two months and to go beyond sea, is granted Capt. Selden A. Day (S. O., March 22, H. Q. A.).

The extension of leave on account of sickness granted 2d Lieut. Robert G. Procter is still further extended two months on account of sickness (S. O., March 22, H. Q. A.).

#### 1st Infantry, Colonel William R. Shafter.

Hdgrs., A, D, I, and K, Angel Island, Cal.; F and G, Benicia Bks., Cal.; C and E, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; B, Ft. Gaston, Cal.; H, Ft. McDermitt, Nev.

#### 3rd Infantry, Colonel John R. Brooke.

Hdgrs., A, G, H, and K, Ft. Shaw, M. T.; B, D, F, and I, Ft. Missoula, M. T.; C and E, Ft. Custer, M. T.

#### 4th Infantry, Colonel William P. Carlin.

Hdgrs., C, D, E, and H, Ft. Sherman, Idaho; A, B, F, I, and K, Ft. Spokane, Wash. T.; G, Boise Barracks, Idaho.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Lewis Merriam is extended three months (S. O., March 20, H. Q. A.).

#### 6th Infantry, Colonel Alex. McD. McKee.

Hdgrs., H, and I, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; A, B, C, D, E, and G, Ft. Douglas, Utah; F and K, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.

Pvt. Don C. Keeler, Co. F, has been appointed corporal, vice Monaghan, discharged.

#### 7th Infantry, Colonel Henry C. Merriam.

Hdgrs., B, D, E, and F, Ft. Laramie, Wyo.; A and H, Camp Pilot Butte, Wyo.; G and I, Ft. Washakie, Wyo.; C and K, Ft. McKinney, Wyo.

Leave for fifteen days is granted Capt. Charles A. Coolidge, Camp Pilot Butte, Wyo. (S. O. 20, March 17, D. Platte).

1st Lieut. Francis Woodbridge and 2d Lieut. Armand I. Lasseigne, Camp Pilot Butte, will proceed to Fort Bridger, Wyo., and report, as witnesses, before the G. C.-M. in session at that place (S. O. 21, March 20, D. Platte).

#### 8th Infantry, Colonel August V. Kautz.

Hdgrs., A, B, E, F, G, and H, Ft. Niobrara, Neb.; C, D, I, and K, Ft. Robinson, Neb.

#### 9th Infantry, Colonel John S. Mason.

Hdgrs., H, I, and K, Whipple Bks., A. T.; B, Ft. Thomas, A. T.; E, San Diego Bks., Cal.; C, Ft. Apache, A. T.; A, Ft. Mojave, A. T.; D, Ft. McDowell, A. T.; F, San Carlos, A. T.; G, Ft. Bowie, A. T.

Leave for one month on Surgeon's certificate is granted 1st Lieut. J. McB. Stembel, Adj. (S. O. 29, March 16, D. Ariz.).

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Robert H. Anderson is extended one month (S. O., March 22, H. Q. A.).

#### 10th Infantry, Colonel Henry Douglas.

Hdgrs., B, C, F, and I, Ft. Union, N. M.; A and E, Ft. Lyon, Colo.; G and K, Ft. Crawford, Colo.; D, Ft. Selden, N. M.; H, San Carlos, A. T.

Lieut.-Col. Simon Snyder is assigned to station at San Carlos, Ariz., and will take command of that post (S. O. 28, March 14, D. Ariz.).

#### 11th Infantry, Colonel Richard I. Dodge.

Hdgrs., A, D, G, H, and I, Madison Bks., N. Y.; E and K, Ft. Niagara, N. Y.; B, Fort Wood, N. Y.; C, Ft. Ontario, N. Y.; F, Fort Schuyler, N. Y.

Leave for ten days is granted Capt. George K. Sanderson, Fort Ontario, N. Y. (S. O. 62, March 27, Div. A.).

Leave for fifteen days, to commence on or about April 2, is granted 1st Lieut. Robert J. C. Irvine, Adj., Madison Barracks, N. Y. (S. O. 64, March 29, Div. A.).

#### 13th Infantry, Colonel Robert S. La Motte.

Hdgrs., D, F, G, H, and I, Ft. Wingate, N. M.; K, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; A and B, Ft. Bayard, N. M.; C and E, Ft. Stanton, N. M.

Leave for six months is granted Capt. P. H. Ellis (S. O., March 22, H. Q. A.).

The President having disapproved the proceedings and finding of the Army Retiring Board at San Francisco, Cal., in the case of 1st Lieut. John H. H. Peshine, he will, by direction of the Secretary of War, relinquish the leave of absence on account of disability granted him in S. O. 60, March 14, 1888, H. Q. A., and rejoin his company as soon as practicable (S. O., March 27, H. Q. A.).

#### 14th Infantry, Colonel Thomas M. Anderson.

Hdgrs., B, C, D, E, F, G, and H, Vancouver Bks., Wash. T.; A, Ft. Townsend, Wash. T.; K, Ft. Klamath, Ore.; I, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

The extension of leave on account of sickness granted Capt. Charles B. Western is still further extended five days on Surgeon's certificate (S. O., March 27, H. Q. A.).

#### 15th Infantry, Colonel Robert E. A. Crofton.

Hdgrs., E, F, G, and K, Ft. Buford, D. T.; A, C, D, and H, Ft. Randall, D. T.; B and I, Ft. Fomblina, D. T.

#### 16th Infantry, Colonel Matthew M. Blunt.

Hdgrs., B, and H, Ft. Bliss, Tex.; C, Ft. Concho, Tex.; E, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; I, Ft. Davis, Tex.; A, F, G, and K, San Antonio, Tex.; D, Ft. Ringgold, Tex.

The leave for one month granted Major John B. Parke is extended fifteen days (S. O. 24, March 22, Div. M.).

Corpl. Robert W. Rose, Co. C, Fort Concho, will report before the Board at San Antonio for examination for position of 2d lieutenant (S. O. 32, March 21, D. Tex.).

#### 17th Infantry, Colonel Henry R. Mizner.

Hdgrs., A, B, C, E, F, G, I, and K, Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.; D and H, Ft. Bridger, Wyo.

A Fort Russell correspondent writes: "Gen. H. R. Mizner, our new colonel, is taking a deep interest in the regiment and is making every effort to place it among the foremost in the Army."

#### 19th Infantry, Colonel Charles H. Smith.

Hdgrs., San Antonio, Tex.; A, B, C, F, G, H, and K, Ft. Clark, Tex.; D, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; E, Ft. Ringgold, Tex.; I, Ft. Brown, Tex.

21 Lieut. Thomas G. Hanson is assigned to the command of the Seminole Negro-Indian Scouts, vice 2d Lieut. John M. Cunningham, relieved. Lieut. Hanson will proceed to Camp at Nevill's Springs, and Lieut. Cunningham will join his company (S. O. 32, March 21, D. Tex.).

Capt. Thomas B. Robinson, having been found by an Army Retiring Board incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident to the service, is retired from active service, March 24 (S. O., March 24, H. Q. A.).

#### 20th Infantry, Colonel Elwell S. Otis.

Hdgrs., A, B, C, E, F, H, and K, Ft. Assiniboine, M. T.; D, Ft. Marietta, M. T.; G and I, Camp Poplar River, M. T.

Capt. William R. Maize, having been found incapacitated for active service by an Army Retiring Board, the extension of leave on account of disability granted him is further extended until further orders on account of disability (S. O., March 24, H. Q. A.).

Leave for fourteen days is granted Capt. John B. Rodman (S. O., March 29, H. Q. A.).

#### 21st Infantry, Colonel Henry A. Morrow.

Hdgrs., A, C, E, and G, Ft. Sidney, Neb.; D and H, Ft. Bridger, Wyo.; B, F, I, and K, Ft. Duchesne, Utah (Post-office address via Ouray, Utah).

#### 23rd Infantry, Colonel William M. Black.

Hdgrs., F, G, H, and I, Ft. Wayne, Mich.; A and B, Ft. Brady, Mich.; C and D, Ft. Porter, N. Y.; E and K, Ft. Mackinac, Mich.

Capt. Joseph T. Haskell will proceed to Fort Wayne, Mich., in the interest of the public service, so as to arrive not later than March 27, and having performed the duties enjoined will return to Washington (S. O., March 24, H. Q. A.).

#### 24th Infantry, Colonel Zenas R. Bliss.

Hdgrs., D and H, Ft. Supply, Ind. T.; C, E, G, and I, Ft. Sill, Ind. T.; A and K, Ft. Reno, Ind. T.; B and F, Ft. Elliott, Tex.

The Colonel of the regiment having returned from leave, the Hdgrs. and Band, now at Fort Sill, will proceed to Fort Supply, I. T., and take station (S. O. 31, March 21, Dept. M.).

Major Jacob Kline will report in person to the C. O. of the U. S. Infantry and Cavalry School, Fort Leavenworth, Kas., for duty at the school (S. O., March 27, H. Q. A.).

Lieut. D. W. Fulton, of Fort Supply, in command of a detachment of the 5th Cavalry and Indian scouts, has been scouting over the country from Wolf Creek and the north bank of the South Canadian River, as far west as the Texas line, to examine cattle trails and send all intruders and unauthorized stock off the reservation.

#### 25th Infantry, Colonel George L. Andrews.

Hdgrs., B, C, F, and I, Ft. Snelling, Minn.; A, D, H, and K, Ft. Meade, Dak.; E and G, Ft. Sisseton, Dak.

The leave for seven days granted 2d Lieut. Henry R. Adams is extended twenty-three days (S. O. 25, March 22, D. Dak.).

Appointments, etc., of Commissioned Officers U. S. A., recorded in the A.-G. O. during week ending March 24, 1888.

#### PROMOTIONS.

The Reverend John F. Dolphin, of Minnesota, to be Post Chaplain, March 5, 1888, vice McAdam, retired from active service.

#### PROMOTIONS.

1st Lieutenant Edward S. Chapin, 15th Infantry, to be Captain, February 27, 1888, vice De Lany, deceased.

1st Lieutenant Daniel F. Stiles, 10th Infantry, to be Captain, March 6, 1888, vice Kelton, retired from active service.

1st Lieutenant Daniel Corman, 21st Infantry, to be Captain, March 6, 1888, vice Downey, retired from active service.

2d Lieutenant William L. Buck, 13th Infantry, to be 1st Lieutenant, February 4, 1888, vice Davies, deceased.

2d Lieutenant Will T. May, 15th Infantry, to be 1st Lieutenant, February 27, 1888, vice Chapin, promoted.

2d Lieutenant Harry C. Benson, 4th Cavalry, to be 1st Lieutenant, March 4, 1888, vice McDonald, resigned.

2d Lieutenant Edward H. Brooke, 21st Infantry, to be 1st Lieutenant, March 6, 1888, vice Cornman, promoted.

2d Lieutenant Victor E. Stottler, 10th Infantry, to be 1st Lieutenant, March 6, 1888, vice Stiles, promoted.

#### RETIREMENTS.

Captain Thomas B. Robinson, 19th Infantry, March 24, 1888 (section 1251, Revised Statutes).

Post Chaplain John W. Jack son, March 20, 1888 (act June 30, 1882).



TRANSFER.

24 Lieutenant Alexander L. Dade, from the 18th Infantry to the 10th Cavalry, February 27, 1888, with rank in the cavalry arm from December 23, 1887, vice Watson, promoted.

CASUALTY.

Major William C. Spencer, Surgeon, died March 22, 1888, at Fort Trumbull, Connecticut.

Military Academy.

The leave on account of ill health granted Cadet John B. Rushing, 3d Class, is extended until July 1, 1888, when he will be turned back to the then 3d Class (S. O., March 28, H. Q. A.)

G. C. M. O. 17, H. Q. A., March 14, 1888.

Before a G. C. M. at West Point, N. Y., of which 1st Lieut. John A. Lundeen, 4th Art., was president, was tried Cadet William C. Davis, 3d Class. Charge—"Conduct to the prejudice of the service." Specification—"The Cadet Davis, while at supper in the cadet mess-hall, Feb. 21, 1888, did throw an article of food at 1st Lieut. Henry Kirby, 10th Inf., and with it strike him while in the execution of his office as officer in charge. Specification 2—That Cadet Davis did, while at supper in the cadet mess-hall, conduct himself in a manner inconsistent with the proper deportment of a gentleman at table, by throwing an article of food, striking with it 1st Lieut. Henry Kirby, 10th Inf., and thereby causing him to be 'Guilty.' Sentence—"To be dismissed the service of the United States." The proceedings, finding, and sentence having been submitted to the President, the following are his orders:

"EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, March 14, 1888.

"The proceedings and findings of the Court-martial in the foregoing case of Cadet William C. Davis are hereby approved, but, in consideration of the previous good conduct and record of the accused, his sentence is mitigated to confinement in the light prison until the beginning of the next cadet encampment, and confinement during such confinement to that portion of the camp east of the color line."

"GROVER CLEVELAND."

By command of Lieutenant General Sheridan: R. C. DRUM, Adjutant-General.

Courts-martial.

The following courts have been ordered:

At Fort Niobrara, Neb., March 28. Detail: Lieut.-Col. Montgomery Bryant, 5th Inf.; Capt. Michael Conner, 9th Cav.; Capt. Daniel T. Wells, Egbert B. Savage, Thomas Wilhelm, and Volliet A. Whitney, 8th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Robert T. Emmett, 9th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Robert F. Ames, 8th Inf.; 1st Lieut. John F. McMillan, 9th Cav.; 2d Lieut. John Starford, 8th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Grover Hutchinson and Gonzales S. Bingham, 9th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Edward N. Jones, Jr., 8th Inf., and Capt. Cyrus A. Barstow, 8th Inf., J. A. (S. O. 20, March 17, D. Platt.)

At Fort Leavenworth, Kas., March 20. Detail: Capt. W. M. Wherry and J. P. Schindler, 6th Inf.; Capt. C. A. Woodruff, 2d Art.; Capt. Francis Moore, 9th Cav.; 1st Lieut. A. C. Taylor, 2d Art.; 1st Lieut. John Carland, 6th Inf.; 2d Lieut. W. S. Scott, 1st Cav.; 2d Lieut. G. F. Barney, 2d Art.; 2d Lieut. B. W. Atkinson, 6th Inf., and 1st Lieut. S. B. Smith, 2d Art., J. A. (S. O. 20, March 12, Dept. M.)

At Willet's Point, N. Y., March 22. Detail: Capt. Edward Maguire and Solomon W. Rossler, C. E.; 2d Lieut. Thomas Hildway, 5th Art.; 2d Lieut. Charles F. Parker, 2d Art.; 2d Lieut. Mason M. Patrick, Francis R. Shunk, and James J. Meyer, C. E., and 2d Lieut. Joseph E. Kuhn, C. E., J. A. (S. O., March 20, H. Q. A.)

Army Boards.

A Board of Survey will meet at San Francisco, March 16, to inquire into the circumstances attending the loss, at Point Tiburon, Cal., of 1 cable arrester and 1 cable box, the property of the Signal Service, for which Capt. Daniel D. Wheeler, A. Q. M., is responsible. Detail: Lieut.-Col. Isaac D. De Russy, 14th Inf.; Major Michael R. Morgan, C. S., and 1st Lieut. James E. Runcie, 1st Art. (S. O. 12, March 15, Div. P.)

A Board of Officers will meet at San Antonio, April 9, to make a preliminary examination into the qualifications of non-commissioned officers for appointment as commissioned officers. Detail: Col. Charles H. Smith, 10th Inf.; Lieut.-Col. Alfred L. Hough, 10th Inf.; Major Lawrence S. Babbitt, Ord. Dept.; Capt. Samuel T. Cushing, Sub. Dept., and Capt. William G. Wedemeyer, 10th Inf. (S. O. 32, March 21, D. Tex.)

A Board of Officers, to consist of Lieut.-Col. Alfred L. Hough and Capt. William G. Wedemeyer, 10th Inf., and Capt. Edwin B. Atwood, Q. M. Dept., will meet March 23, at San Antonio, to examine certain officers' quarters, etc., constructed under contract (S. O. 32, March 21, D. Tex.)

DEPARTMENT NEWS.

Dept. of Missouri.—Brig. Gen. Wesley Merritt.

A St. Louis despatch says: "Measles are prevalent at Jackson Barracks. Seven deaths have occurred and the hospital is crowded. It is said that the contagion was brought by recruits from New York."

WEST POINT, N. Y.

Candidates for admission to the U. S. Military Academy were designated this week as follows: Charles H. Kelly, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Robert Benjamin Cloud, Buford, Ga.; Edward G. Calvert (alt.), Bowling Green, Ky.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT MEADE, D. T.

MARCH 10.

LIEUT. RICE, of the 7th Cav., while returning to the post from Sturgis had his leg broken by his horse falling and rolling over him. Dr. McCreery has him under treatment. He will soon be off the sick report.

The Officers' Dramatic Association, of Fort Meade, will repeat the travesty of Romeo and Juliet at the post theatre at an early day.

Dr. Charles Alexander, of the Medical Department, has reported for duty at this post. His family will join him later in the season.

Maj. J. Bell leaves on March 20 for the East on several months' absence. Lieut. Harry Read gets his promotion as captain, which takes him to Sisseton, much to the regret of his many friends by whom he will be greatly missed. Capt. and Mrs. Sweet entertained their friends with keno, the invitations numbering over 50. The lady's head prize was won by Miss Telford and the gentleman's by Col. Brown.

During the past week, Maj. and Mrs. Baldwin's dinner party, Col. Brown's breakfast (to a few friends), Lieut. and Mrs. Leonauser's supper, and a card party by Lieut. and Mrs. Wilkinson have been the social pleasures. The pleasant winter, so unusual for this climate, has been most favorable for outdoor drills and horseback riding. The Irish-American Club, of Fort Meade, gave a concert and ball on March 17.

FORT NIAGARA, N. Y.

"MARS" in the Youngstown News of March 23 says:

Lieut. Watkins is not expected here before next month. Mrs. Page returned from Buffalo Monday. Capt. and Mrs. Hoffman went to Buffalo yesterday, and will remain there the balance of the week. Sergt. Harn has been detailed as sergeant major for the post. Private

Coyne, Co. K, a prisoner in the guard house, escaped from the sentry Tuesday, and the last heard of him he was across the river, making his way towards St. Catharines, in company with Private O'Brien, who deserted last Saturday.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FIRE AT FORT BUFORD, D. T.

MARCH 21, 1888.

SHORTLY after midnight of March 20, the rapid report of the sentry's musket, followed by the dreaded bugle call of fire, aroused the entire garrison to the realization that the uncontrollable flames had begun their destruction of the double quarters occupied by the families of Lieuts. McGunagle and Davis, near the north end of the line facing the east parade.

The command, which hastened to obey the summons, divided its attention to rescuing the movables and checking the flames, but the latter was an impossibility, despite the constant and powerful efforts of the firemen.

The faithful men, seeing they were powerless to save the burning building, turned their attention and almost exhausted strength to protect the adjoining quarters, which, by a constant deluge of water, forming into a casing of ice some two inches thick, were protected from the sparks and heat that a direct high north wind was depositing on and around them.

The quarters of Capt. Burnham, adjoining court fire but was discovered in time to prevent spreading, he having meanwhile removed his entire goods to a place of safety.

The household contents of the destroyed building were saved, which was a great miracle to all, as in about an hour there was nothing but ashes where the building stood before. There was little breakage, but great damage from mud water and a haste that was unavoidable.

Fortunately there were no lives lost, though one brave fellow had a dangerous fall, and Mrs. McGunagle, who was recovering invalid, summoned her courage and trust to collect her most valuable things and hasten out into the bitter cold before aid arrived to the house of a friend, where her superhuman strength gave way to unconsciousness. Much anxiety will be felt throughout the Army because of her illness.

The cause of the fire, originating in a chimney, is not definitely fixed. The men of the command present deserve a great credit for their evidence of courage, honesty and perseverance, and the expression of gratitude to the sufferers as well as the entire garrison is assured them.

At the time a brisk wind was blowing and it was with great difficulty that the entire row of officers' quarters was saved. Had the wind been blowing at the time with the same velocity that it had been about two hours before, Buford would undoubtedly have been laid in ashes to-day. The thermometer stood about 10 degrees below zero and the families of Lieuts. McGunagle and Davis felt the cold severely while being removed to safe quarters in their scanty clothing. The saving of the entire garrison from what would have been a disastrous conflagration is due in a great measure to the excellent water system which has been in operation here for the past two years. Being supplied from the Missouri, the supply of water is inexhaustible. It is thought that in this instance alone the water system here has more than doubly paid for itself.

Buford has been quiet and dignified during the Lenten season. Several of its officers have enjoyed short trips to the East, thereby making the winter months pass pleasantly and quickly.

Lieut. Webb has returned from Camp Poplar, where he went on official business, looking, as usual, contented and happy, consequently, so is Co. M.

Lieut. Backus, who was evidently in love with the States, returned to this post in company of Lieut. Tully, 25th Inf., on Friday. He reported at Department headquarters, after oversteering his leave some two months.

Mrs. Turner, wife of Dr. Turner, who shortly leave for an extended tour in pleasure in the East. She will visit her old home in New England and enjoy the many changes, as this is her first visit East since her marriage.

It is with regret that we hear of the proposed sale of Capt. Burnham's fine team, preparatory to his summer campaign. The ponies, we believe, are the finest ever seen in this country and partly due to the constant watchfulness of the captain who broke them for his own use, and now that they are about to leave they will be better than they should have the post altogether than fall into hands where their ill-treatment or neglect will be witnessed.

Our winter has evidently gone on leave to the East. They are plowing fur potatoes here and plowing snow drifts in New York and "Jersey." No need for New Yorkers to come to Dakota to be a blizzard.

The Toboggan slide of migrating to New York where they hear Grace Church spire will afford a good slide.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT ABRAHAM LINCOLN, D. T.

On Thursday evening, March 15, the Lincoln Minstrels made their second public appearance at the post skating rink. Following this performance came the event of the season, the invitation ball given by Co. F, 12th Inf., on St. Patrick's day. The drop curtain bore on its front the legend in green "Co. F, 12th, Welcome," and from the ceiling hung a pendant "Cord Mille Failte." The music was furnished by the 12th Infantry orchestra from Fort Yates, under the able leadership of Sergt. Koitsch.

At 8 o'clock the grand march was formed, led by Captain Halloran and Mrs. Havard, wife of our post surgeon. Among other participants were Capt. and Mrs. Pittman from the Ordnance Depot; Capt. Valery Havard, Medical Dept.; Mrs. Carl Halloran, Capt. T. F. Forbes, 6th Inf., and Mrs. Forbes; Lieut. W. O. Clark, 12th Inf., and Mrs. Clark; Lieut. B. P. Schenck, 12th Inf., and Misses Sallie Hewitt and Nina Royce, who are sojourning here at Dr. Havard's. Besides these, there were a goodly number from the neighboring ranches and towns, and the garrison was there en masse.

Supper was served at midnight in Co. F's clubroom, and here the merriment outshone itself, the good taste displayed being a source of universal comment. To the zeal and unflagging energy of Mrs. Halloran is largely due the success attending the supper. The dancing was kept up until the men's hours and even then the guests were loath to depart. The oldest inhabitants pronounced it the sweetest affair ever witnessed at the post.

Taking advantage of the presence of the Fort Yates' music, an impromptu concert was had on Monday evening, March 19, and by reinforcing them with Mr. Holmes, the post wheelwright, and Miss Luernsen, daughter of Hospital Steward Luernsen, two accomplished musicians, and the song and dance people of the Lincoln minstrels, a pleasant evening was passed. 1st Sergt. Flonivan, of Co. F, who has just re-enlisted after 15 years' continuous service, is about going ashore on six months' furlough, and the music for a farewell stag party and there were still other "sounds of revelry" as his well wishers quaffed their Rheinh.

Major A. E. Bates, Paymaster, U. S. A., performed a remarkable sled journey last week—one astonishing to those familiar with the roads hereabouts at this season. Arriving at Fort A. Lincoln in the forenoon of Tuesday, he put his team here and left at once for Fort Yates, going down the east side of the Missouri as far as the Cannon Ball river, which he reached about 8.30 P. M. Remaining there over night he left at daybreak for Fort Yates, which post was reached at 11 A. M. Paying off the six companies and band, he started at once on his return journey, reaching the Cannon Ball river at 2 P. M. The ice on the Missouri river here became unsafe for crossing during Wednesday's journey to Lincoln had to be continued on the west side. Daylight of Thursday found Major Bates ready for it, and, by following a tortuous route along and over the ridge, across and through snow drifts, and by frequent feats of pedestrianism, he arrived at Fort A. Lincoln at 3 P. M.—a little more than 48 hours from the time of starting south. At the Cannon Ball River, Major Bates found a full

house" at the famous hostelry of Mr. H. S. Perkins. Lieut. F. A. Smith, 12th Inf., Major J. McLaughlin, U. S. Indian Agent at Standing Rock Agency, and Mr. H. F. Douglas, Post Trader at Fort Yates, were camped there en route to Yates. Then there was the 12th Infantry orchestra, bound for Lincoln, and quite a number of teamsters and no end of Sioux, for whose benefit (if Macduff will pardon the plagiarism) Brother Perkins took up a large collection after the orchestra had discoursed music fit to soothe their savage breasts. Mr. Perkins, besides being a prince of hosts, is a genuine *rova avia*. He served during our late unpleasantness and really and truly left the service a private soldier. He had a narrow escape, however; he was a corporal once for four whole days.

The bull's-eye gallery established by our post commander for the encouragement of the men in rifle practice is proving quite a success. At two cents per shot, bull's-eye tickets are worth only about 12 cents each, which would seem to indicate the prevalence of more than average good marksmanship.

Though this is not a chaplain post, the post chapel is now opened on Sunday evenings for singing and the innovation bids fair to be a permanent source of pleasure to those participating.

Capt. Valery Havard, Medical Department, is delivering a series of lectures to his Hospital Corps and the company litter-bearers appointed under recent orders. U. M.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT D. A. RUSSELL, WYO.

MARCH 11, 1888.

A VERY pretty wedding took place here on the evening of March 6 at the quarters of Lieut.-Col. R. H. Offley, 17th Inf., now stationed at this post, when Miss Mary Marshall, niece of Mrs. R. H. Offley, and granddaughter of the late and respected Judge W. L. Marshall, of Baltimore, and grandniece of Gen. Robt. H. Lee, was united in marriage to Lieut. Jas. H. Frier, 17th Inf.

The house was beautifully decorated. In the double parlor, where the ceremony was performed, there was an elaborate display of plants and flowers to which the graceful folds of the colors of the nation and the regiment lent a special charm and beauty. At 7 o'clock P. M., the regimental band played the wedding march, and the bridal party entered. First came the Rev. Dr. Rafter, the officiating clergyman, rector of St. Mark's Church, Cheyenne, then Mrs. Offley on the arm of the groom, Miss Ann Marshall and Lt. L. L. Durfee, 17th Inf.; Miss Helen Casey and Lt. J. L. Drayton, 17th Inf., followed by the bride on the arm of her uncle, Col. R. H. Offley. Arrived at the upper end of the parlor Dr. Rafter faced about, the bride and groom placed themselves in his front, the bridesmaids and groomsmen arranged themselves on either hand, then the impressive ceremony of the Episcopal Church was performed.

After the congratulations the guests were seated, light refreshments served, and toasts and expressions of friendship and devotion followed. Gen. H. H. Mizzner, colonel of the regiment, gave the toast to the bride and groom. It was eloquent and touching, and beautifully expressed the feelings and hopes of the regiment for the happy young couple, who left for an eastern trip on the evening train. The bride wore a beautiful dress of cream silk tulle, trimmed with red lace, court train, garland of genuine orange blossoms, bouquet of white roses. Miss Marshall, first bridesmaid, wore a very handsome dress of white satin, covered with tulle, pearls, bouquet of Marshal Neil roses; Miss Casey, second bridesmaid, wore a cream India silk and moiré, diamonds, and bouquet of La France roses; Mrs. Offley wore lavender satin, black lace, en train, violets.

The groom and groomsmen were in the dress uniform of their rank.

The presents attest the very wide popularity of the bride and groom and the high esteem in which they are held by all who know them. One of the sweetest and most esteemed daughters of the regiment has been won by one of its most popular officers. May their lives be a fulfillment of their hopes.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, KAS.

GEN. MERRITT has directed that there be no felling of trees on the Government Reservation without special permission. Hereafter, when authority is given for the cutting of trees, care must be taken that the trees are "thinned out," and it is positively forbidden to "clear" any land now wooded. By proper "thinning out" the forests surrounding the post can be improved. Any cutting of timber must be done under the supervision of an officer. He has also directed the Commanding Officer Fort Leavenworth, the Commandant Military Prison and the Depot Quartermaster to report the location of quarters, houses, shanties, and in brief every habitation except those of officers, in the limits of their respective jurisdictions on the reservation, numbering each one of these, and furnish a legend stating the names and occupation of the head and number in each family.

The following change in assignments of student officers has been made: Lieut. Chauncey B. Baker, 7th Inf., from Co. I, 14th Inf., to Co. H, 6th Inf.; Lieut. S. C. Robertson, 1st Cav., is attached to Troop I, 1st Cav.

FORT OMAHA, NEB.

THE *Excelsior* of March 24 says: Lieut. E. H. Brooke, one of the dashing young officers of Fort Sidney, was in Omaha yesterday. Lieut. Brooke is soon to be ordered to Fort Du Chene, a change of station not always appreciated by Army men. Lieut. Greene, U. S. A., is superintending the squad drills of the Omaha Guards. Lieut. W. C. Mullenberg, on sick leave at Lewiston, Idaho, has been granted a six months' extension. Miss Ella Fletcher, who has been visiting her brother, Colonel John S. Fletcher, left Monday for Philadelphia. Capt. P. H. Ray, judge advocate, and his sister, Miss Ray, of Waukegan, Wis., were the guests of Dr. and Mrs. Haskin on Sunday. Capt. Charlie Keller, 2d Inf., whom his brother officers facetiously dub "The Major Guilt Feather," held a ticket that captured one-fifth of a terminal prize in a recent drawing of the Louisiana State lottery. The major has been congratulated; his friends regret that he did not secure the capital prize.

FORT CLARK, TEXAS.

THE *Brackett News* of March 19 says: Mrs. Eckerson and sister, Miss Armour, have gone to Washington. Miss McKee, cousin of Mrs. Eckerson, who has been visiting at Fort Clark, leaves for Fort Davis, to visit her aunt, Mrs. Maj. Bernard. A good cheer has been organized at the post under the leadership of Lieut. Roberts. Miss Divol, a beautiful young lady visiting Mrs. Dickman, presides at the organ. Miss Walter, niece of Mrs. Capt. Jones, frequently reads the Sunday school children on Sunday afternoons. Chaplain Merrill preached the second sermon on "Charity" last evening at the post hall. The chaplain reports the post schools in fine condition.

COURT-MARTIAL CASES.

In the case of a soldier recently tried at Fort Sill for disobedience of orders the reviewing authority, Gen. Merritt, says: "The proceedings do not show that after a first challenge on the part of the defence was sustained, that the prisoner was given the opportunity of further challenge. This is a neglect to which attention has before been called in trials by Courts-martial in this Department. The record also shows an unwarranted interruption of the proceedings of the court in that counsel for defence asked to have answers, made by a witness for the prosecution, read in open court while the examination of a witness for the defence was progressing. It is also remarked that the counsel for the prisoner should have been required to comply with the



rules regulating Courts-martial in presenting the summing of the evidence in writing, and not have been permitted during parts of two days to present his views of the evidence before the court orally. It is due to the dignity of a court that this part of a proceedings should conform strictly to the custom above referred to.

The record of the garrison C. M. at Fort Lowell, A. T., in the case of Private James F. Foster, Troop A, 4th Cavalry, sentenced "to to the United States \$2.50 of his pay," having been received for the supervision of the Department Commander, the sentence and post order promulgating the same are disapproved and set aside, for the reason that it does not state how the United States is to become possessed of the fine, and also that the original charge and specification accompanying the record show the man's name to be James F. Forster.

In publishing the remarks of Gen. Merritt last week, in the case of Lt. F. D. Sharp, 20th U. S. Inf., we omitted for want of time, the following: The facts are these—A young officer is favored by the Government in being detailed for instruction at the U. S. Infantry and Cavalry School for the improvement of his knowledge of his profession. He is placed as an equal with those who, having the advantages of service in the ranks—an experience in actual war—or an education at the Military Academy, are all trying with commendable ambition to increase their knowledge of military science. Special pains are taken with him by his instructors who, without exception, have the improvement of the student officers at heart. With all these opportunities he not only fails to apply himself, but is found defying his instructors and disobeying lawful orders. His acknowledgment of his error and expression of willingness to apologize for the most flagrant of these offenses are the only signs of reason in all his conduct, and it is to be regretted that in his trial he abandoned these and set up justification of his insubordination on grounds already referred to. The decision of a court of 19 experienced and capable officers should be effective in removing for all future time any resort to like means of defence. (G. C. M. O. 3, Dept. Mo., March 15, 1888.)

#### THE INDIANS AT PENSACOLA.

The Chicago Tribune, describing an interview with the Apaches at Fort Pickens, says:

"Ord. Sergt. Thomas Henry conducts visitors into the fort, and presents all Indians, their wives and papooses. You shake hands with the bucks, take off your hat to the women, and pat the papooses. Some of the papooses are pretty. The bucks are all dressed in white canvas, looking picturesque. Their suits are cut in the latest style with sack coats. They wear leather shoes and mild sombreros. Their hair is long. The women are exceedingly sensitive, and the greatest care must be taken not to offend them by look, act or word. The boys are big enough to wrestle and fight all the while. The squaws are fond of games and play cards when not otherwise occupied. The bucks are true agriculturists, and only satisfied when busy. They like, also, to learn, and wish to be taught all species of manual labor. They watch the carpenter, and give him a lift when he will permit it. They have given no trouble whatever. They are on the best of terms with the soldiers—a good-natured lot of fellows."

"The squaws have a ground outside the fort, where they do their laundry work. Sometimes they call on Sergeant Henry's wife at his little cottage by the dock, where they squat on the floor and converse by signs. The civilization of the Apaches has been marvellously rapid. They closely copy every move and custom of the whites, even in dress. Although the bucks will not yet cut their hair, they clip their boys', and declare that they shall be 'Americans.'"

#### A PERFECT BATTERY DRILL.

ONE may see at Leavenworth something new to every veteran light artilleryman—a perfect battery drill without bugle note or whisper of command. True it was one of the finest batteries in all America that accomplished the feat during the late examination week, but it went through it all with an ease and finish as though the very horses had put their heads together beforehand and decided just what should be done. Fancy eight matched teams of glossy bays—four horses to the team—each "near" horse mounted by a rider who controlled the movements of his mate, the "off" horse; each team hitched to its battery carriage, whether gun or caisson; each carriage bearing its quota of cannoneers sitting erect with folded arms, and the long red plumes of their helmets streaming in the wind as the guns bounded over the springy turf; and fancy the whole complicated machine moving in perfect unison this way, that way, every way, wheeling, reversing, or countermarching, at walk, trot, or mad gallop, and not a word spoken or sound heard beyond the rumble of twoscore wheels or muffled thunder of tenscore booms. It was all simple enough: every eye in the battery was on the sinewy figure of the tall captain, who rode well out to the front, sabre in hand, and every signal, point, cut or thrust of that shining blade had a significance never dreamed of by the authors of the tactics.—Charles King in Harpers.

SOME three-quarters of a century ago the grandfather of the proprietors of the JOURNAL assisted in laying the first bridge which spanned the Genesee River at the point just above the "Falls," where is now located the city of Rochester, N. Y. There was nothing there then but a house or two. Soon after the grandfather of the present Paymaster-General of the Army arrived with other settlers from Maryland and gave his name to the place. Forty years later Rochester had grown to a city of some 30,000 inhabitants. Now, we are told by Mr. H. H. Warner in his inaugural address as President of the Rochester Chamber of Commerce that with its natural advantages Rochester has quietly pushed itself forward until it is estimated to have a population of 130,000. The census of 1880 made it 89,366. The increase from 1870 to 1880 was 40 per cent. The increase since 1860 has been much more rapid than from 1870 to 1880. This is an illustration of American development of which Rochester is one example. Mr. Warner closes his remarks with an eloquent appeal for the erection of a monument to war heroes of Rochester, saying in conclusion: "I trust, gentlemen, that we shall not consider it foreign and apart from our purposes, as members of the Chamber of Commerce, to encourage the effort, and speedily see to it that a suitable monument is raised, and that it shall be a memorial fit for those who surrendered everything that the world can give, that we might enjoy the benefits of a free government."

## THE NAVY.

### NAVAL VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

#### WHEN AND WHERE LAST HEARD FROM.

#### N. Atlantic Station—Rear Admiral S. B. Luce.

ATLANTA, 2d rate, 8 guns, Captain Francis M. Bunce. The only mails certain to reach the ship will be those directed to Aspinwall, C. S. C. Arrived at Aspinwall, March 23, from Port-au-Prince. Hayti. All well on board.

GALENA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Colby M. Chester. Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va. Preparing for sea. Will sail for New Orleans about April 5.

OSSIPEE, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. W. B. Hoff. Was expected to be at St. Kitts about March 29.

RICHMOND, 2d rate, 14 guns (f. s. n. a. s.), Capt. Robt. Boyd. At Key West, March 23.

YANTIC, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. O. F. Heyerman. Arrived at Key West March 22 from Havana, Cuba.

#### S. Atlantic Station—Rear Adml. D. L. Bratne.

Mails should be addressed to the care of the U. S. Consul, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, or care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, unless otherwise noted. Mail for this station leaves New York April 14, and from Newport News and Baltimore April 7.

ALLIANCE, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Charles McGregor. At Montevideo. Comdr. G. W. Pigman is ordered to command her.

TALLAPOOSA, 3d rate, 6 guns, (f. s. s. a. s.), Comdr. F. W. Dickins. Will remain at Montevideo until the Alliance sails on her cruise to the coast of Africa, when the Tallapoosa will be the temporary flagship of Rear Admiral Bratne.

#### European Station—A. R. Adml. Jas. A. Greer.

Mails should be addressed to care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England, unless otherwise noted.

ENTERPRISE, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. B. H. McCalla. Arrived at Tangier, Morocco, March 10.

LANCASTER, 3d rate, 10 guns, Lieut. Comdr. E. S. Houston in command. Sailed from Montevideo, Jan. 18, for Gibraltar. She will be the flagship of the station.

QUINNEBAUG, 3d rate, 8 guns, (f. s. s. a. s.), Comdr. W. M. Folger. At Villefranche, France, March 1.

#### Pacific Station—Rear Adml. L. A. Kimberly.

Mails should be addressed to care of U. S. Consul, Panama, U. S. C., unless otherwise noted. Mails for this station leave New York on the 1st, 10th and 20th of each month.

ADAMS, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Louis Kempff. Mail matter for the vessel should be sent in care of U. S. Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal. Ordered to return to Honolulu from Pago-Pago.

ALERT, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. J. D. Graham. Arrived at Callao, Peru, March 6, and will remain until further orders.

DOLPHIN, 3d rate, 1 gun, Comdr. George F. F. Wilde. Sailed from Montevideo, Uruguay, March 6. Arrived at Callao, Peru, March 26.

Mail should be addressed care of U. S. Consul, Panama, U. S. C.

MONONGAHELA, sails, 13 guns, Store Ship. Commander S. H. Baker. Sailed from Payta, Peru, March 6, and may be expected at San Francisco about May 1.

MOHICAN, 3d rate, 8 guns, Commander Benjamin F. Day. Address mail to San Francisco, Cal., care of Navy Pay Office. At Apia, Samoa, Feb. 23. Will remain there for the present. Mails leave San Francisco for Apia and Honolulu April 5 and 24.

NIPISIC, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. D. W. Mullan. Mail should be addressed in care of U. S. Consul, Panama, U. S. C. Arrived at St. Vincent Cape Verde Islands, Feb. 15.

PINTA, 4th rate, 4 howitzers, Lieut. Comdr. John S. Newell. At Sitka, Alaska.

THETIS, 4th rate, 2 howitzers, Lieut. Comdr. W. H. Emory. At Mare Island Navy-yard, Cal., fitting for sea.

TRENTON, 2d rate, 10 guns, Capt. N. H. Farquhar. Arrived at Montevideo March 20. All well on board. She will be the flagship of the Pacific Station. Mail should be addressed in care of U. S. Consul, Panama, U. S. C.

VANDALIA, 2d rate, 8 guns, (f. s. p. s.), Capt. Henry L. Howison. At Honolulu, March 1, to remain for the present. Mail leaves San Francisco April 5 and 24. Capt. C. M. Schoonmaker has been ordered to command.

#### Asiatic Station—Rear-Adml. Ralph Chandler.

Mails should be addressed, Yokohama, Japan, unless otherwise noted. Mails for this station leave San Francisco April 3, 12 and 21.

BROOKLYN, 2d rate, 14 guns, f. s. a. s., Capt. Byron Wilson. Arrived at Batavia, Feb. 28. Was to visit other ports in Java, Macassar, in the Island of Borneo, Celebes, and thence to the Philippine Islands, and back to the station, where she may be expected to arrive about May 1.

ESSEX, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. T. F. Jewell. Owing to delay in procuring materials for repairs, will not be ready for sea until April 1. At Kobe, Japan, March 3.

JUNIATA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. G. T. Davis. Arrived at Yokohama, Japan, March 19. All well on board. Will relieve the Palos at Chemulpo some time the present month.

MARION, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. N. M. Dyer. Will sail from Honolulu March 10 for Yokohama.

MONOCACY, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Henry Glass. At Yokohama, Japan, March 3.

OMAHA, 2d rate, 13 guns, Captain F. V. McNair. Arrived at Panama March 24, sixty-one days from Yokohama.

Mail should be addressed, care of U. S. Consul, Panama, U. S. C., and leaves New York on the 1st, 10th and 20th of the month.

PALOS, 4th rate, 7 howitzers, Lieut. Comdr. J. E. Craig. Chemulpo, Korea, Feb. 20.

#### Apprentice Training Squadron.

JAMESTOWN, sails, 13 guns, Comdr. Charles J. Train. At Hampton Roads.

MINNESOTA, 19 howitzers, Capt. T. F. Kane. Receiving ship for boys. Foot of W. 27th Street, North River. Entrance from W. 26th Street. P. O. address, Station E, New York.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 8 howitzers, Receiving Ship for boys. Comdr. F. J. Higginson. Coaster's Island Harbor, Newport, R. I.

PORTSMOUTH, 12 howitzers, Comdr. Edwin White. Arrived at Trinidad March 24.

Address mail matter: From March 29 to April 5, St. Pierre, Martinique. From April 5 to April 30, St. Thomas, W. I. After latter date, Newport, R. I.

SARATOGA, 13 howitzers, Comdr. Charles H. Davis. At Hampton Roads.

#### On Special Service.

AND AWAITING ASSIGNMENT.

BOSTON, 2d rate, 8 guns, Captain F. M. Ramsay. New York Navy yard.

DESPATCH, 4th rate, Lieut. W. S. Cowles. New York Navy-yard. Sailed March 23, with instructions to look for floating wrecks and derelicts on the coast, and to destroy such as cannot be otherwise disposed of.

FORTUNE, tug, Lieutenant O. E. Lasher. Arrived at Kittery Navy-yard, Me., March 24, with stores, etc., from Boston.

MICHIGAN, 4th rate, 4 guns, Commander H. F. Pickens. Erie, Pa.

PENSACOLA, 3d rate, 16 guns, Captain Arthur R. Yates. Sailed from New York, March 24, for La Guayra, Venezuela, and from there will proceed to Aspinwall, U. S. C.

RANGER, 3d rate, 1 gun, Comdr. F. A. Cook. Making surveys on the coast of Southern California. Off San Diego, Cal., March 1. Mail should be addressed care of Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

ST. MARY'S, sails, 8 guns, Comdr. A. S. Crowninshield. N. Y. Public Marine School.

SWATARA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. J. McGowan, Jr. Navy-yard, Kittery, Me. Fitting out for a foreign station.

#### Receiving Ships, Iron-Clads, Etc.

DALE, Commander Yates Stirling. Receiving Ship. Navy-yard, Washington, D. C.

FRANKLIN, 23 guns, Capt. G. C. Wiltse. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va.

INDEPENDENCE, 7 howitzers, Comdr. J. W. Philip. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal.

PHLOX, Naval Academy Tug. Mate B. G. Perry in command. Annapolis, Md.

RESCUE, Mate Samuel F. Lomax. Used as a fire tug. Navy-yard, Washington, D. C.

St. LOUIS, sails, Capt. Wm. Whitehead. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, League Island, Pa.

SPEEDWELL, Yard Tug, Mate H. Kuhl, commanding. Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va.

VERMONT, 7 guns, Capt. Wm. A. Kirkland. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, New York.

WABASH, 20 howitzers, Capt. Joseph N. Miller. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, Boston, Mass.

The iron-clads Ajax, Catskill, Lehigh, Mahopac, Manhattan and Wyandotte, are laid up at City Point, Va., in command of Comdr. Felix McCurley.

#### Naval Vessels Fitting Out to go into Commission.

Chicago—At New York Navy-yard.

Kearsarge—At Navy-yard, Kittery, Me., being repaired.

Hartford—At Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal.

#### VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

THE House recedes from its disagreement to the Senate amendment to the Urgency Deficiency bill, striking out the clause appropriating \$100,000 for the purpose of lengthening the dry dock at the Brooklyn Navy-yard; that clause will not be retained in the bill.

It is announced at the Navy Department that the Yorktown, which was to have been launched early in April, will be kept on the ways at least another month. An unexpected delay has been encountered in furnishing the cast-steel shaft brackets, and until these are completed and put in position the vessel will not be launched. The delay, however, will not be lost time, as other work can be pushed with pretty much the same speed as though the ship was afloat.

A World despatch from Washington says: "The vessel of war Lancaster, Capt. Houston, is daily expected to arrive at Gibraltar, where Capt. Houston will probably find orders to proceed at once to Tangiers to reinforce Capt. McCalla and the Enterprise. If the presence of these two vessels is not sufficient to convince the Sultan that the United States is entitled to take rank as a maritime power, Admiral Green, in command of the Quinnebaug, flagship of the Mediterranean squadron, will probably run over from Villefranche, the naval station, in order that he may look the ground over and make a formal report to the Navy Department. It is expected that Capt. McCalla will send a statement of the condition of affairs to the Secretary of the Navy at once. The formal report of Consul-General Lewis reviewing the recent episode will arrive at the Department early next week.

An interesting example of the value of triple expansion engines as compared with compound was exhibited on the Clyde, on the trial of the Orient liner Cuzco, which has recently been thoroughly renovated, and furnished with new boilers working to a pressure of 150 pounds to the square inch, and with triple expansion engines of the most approved type. The Cuzco is 17 years old, and has hitherto been regarded as a 12½ years old, and has hitherto been run on the measured mile for a six hours' run, when she attained a speed of 16 knots, and made up ward of 75 revolutions per minute. This increase in speed was, a daily newspaper correspondent says, accompanied with the usual economy in coal consumption, and the incident is remarkable on account of the success with which the power of the new engines has developed a high speed in a vessel, the model of which is comparatively obsolete.



M. DE LESSEPS writes to the financial correspondents of the Panama Canal Company that 108,236 new obligations have been subscribed for, placing 50,000,000 francs in the hands of the company. He regards this as satisfactory, but authorizes the correspondents to continue to receive subscriptions. He hopes that Parliament will now authorize the issue of a lottery loan.

The British fleet assigned to the North American waters and now cruising in the West Indian seas is commanded by Vice-Admiral Algernon McLennan Lyons, and is composed of the following ships: *Bellerophon*, ironclad, 20 guns, 7,550 tons, flagship; *Canada*, screw corvette, 10 guns, 2,380 tons; *Comus*, screw corvette, 12 guns, 2,380 tons; *Emerald*, screw corvette, 12 guns, 2,120 tons; *Pylades*, screw corvette, 14 guns, 1,420 tons; *Tourmaline*, screw corvette, 12 guns, 2,120 tons; *Forward*, gunboat, 4 guns, 450 tons; *Bullfrog*, 455 tons, 4 guns; *Ready*, 502 tons, 4 guns; *Wrangler*, 455 tons, 4 guns; *Lily*, 3 guns, 700 tons.

The double turreted ironclad *Terror*, one of the five heavily armored vessels now being completed by the Navy Department, was built by the great shipbuilding firm of Wm. Cramp and Sons at Philadelphia. March 27, the Secretary of the Navy ordered the *Terror* to be transferred from their yard to the League Island Navy-yard. Mr. Buell, the representative of the Cramps in Washington, in answer to a question, said: "That the *Terror*, after being on the Cramps' hands for 15 years and 24 days, was released because she is finished so far as the Cramps' contract provides, and the Secretary of the Navy made the last payment to this firm on a vessel that was begun March 3, 1873. She is going where she ought to have gone at least 13 years ago. She is by no means completed yet. Her armament is yet to be provided, and the great ironclad made ready for sea service."

# NAVY GAZETTE.

## Ordered.

MARCH 16.—Lieutenant Benjamin Tappan, to duty at Bureau of Navigation.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Clement Biddle, to duty at the Naval Academy.

MARCH 23.—Chief Engineer Frederick G. McKean, to temporary duty as inspector of machinery of the Bennington, under construction at the Quiltard Iron Works, New York.

Carpenter Robert A. Williams, to duty with Constructor Fernald at the Union Iron Works, San Francisco, Cal.

## Leave.

Chaplain D. H. Tribou, granted leave of absence for six months, with permission to leave the United States, and can apply for an extension.

## CASUALTIES.

Deaths reported to the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery for the week ending March 23, 1888:

Ross Coleman, naval cadet, attached to the U. S. steamer *Adams*, died at the Queen's Hospital, Honolulu, W. I., March 4.

Albert Randall, layman, attached to the U. S. S. *Brooklyn*, died at the Civil Hospital, Hong Kong, Feb. 11.

Hampden Aulick, surgeon, died March 24, at Winchester, Va.

Thomas H. Eastman, commander, retired, died March 18, at Portsmouth, N. H.

Thomas Hackney, beneficiary, died March 22, at Naval Hospital, Philadelphia.

## NOMINATIONS TO THE SENATE.

MARCH 26.—John M. Browne, medical director, to be Surgeon General and Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery in the Department of the Navy, with the relative rank of commodore, to fill a vacancy arising from the expiration of the term of office of the present incumbent, which occurs March 27, 1888.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

## NAVAL ACADEMY.

ANNAPOLIS, MD., March 23, 1888.

The rain prevented the cadets from taking their first Saturday morning trip on the *Wyoming* last week. The cruise was to have been a "gunnery" cruise, and some disappointment was felt at the postponement. Perhaps the fact that the cadets were exercised as a battalion of infantry for three hours and a half in their armory had something to do with their disappointment. There will be a seamanship cruise on this coming Saturday, if the weather permits. The usual luteal quiet reigns in the yard at present, but it is to be hoped that all will end this week, and that the usual hops, teas, etc., will begin to be given soon after.

The cadets have arranged a series of games of base ball for the coming season. The bad weather has decidedly interfered with any and all attempts at practice, but the material for a team is reported as very good. The first game will be played with the "Waverly" base ball club, of Washington, on this coming Saturday.

Several cadets are laid up, for the time being, with mumps. The disease is principally among the Second Class, but Mr. Marble, Adjutant of the Cadet Battalion, is among the afflicted. There are no cases of dangerous illness, at present, among the cadets, Mr. Jewell, of the Fourth Class, being in a fair way towards recovery.

The monthly examinations for March were held this last week, for all classes. Several members of the Second, Third and Fourth Classes are unsatisfactory, in their work for the month.

Among the visitors during the past week was Lieut. Kirby, U. S. N., who was at the Academy on Friday last.

Mr. West, of Rome, Ga., brother of Cadet West, of the First Class, spent Saturday and Sunday with his brother.

Several members of the First Class of cadets have joined the Naval Institute.

A new play in preparation by the Dramatic Club, and will be presented after Lent. It is entitled "School."

Miss Kittle Farmer, daughter of Chief Engineer

Farmer, and Miss Caswell, daughter of Paymaster Caswell, will be among the visitors during the Easter holidays.

A large number of officers attached to the Academy are expected to leave before June.

Miss Stuart, of Macon, Ga., has been spending a couple of weeks with the family of Dr. Walton, in the city of Annapolis.

Miss Woods, of New York, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Miles in the yard. Dr. Biddle reported last week and has begun his duty at the Academy. Dr. Percy will leave this week. All will regret Dr. Percy's departure, as he has many friends in the yard, both among cadets and officers. Dr. Simons is very ill at his quarters, suffering from a prolonged attack of inflammatory rheumatism. The Doctor has the sympathy of the yard in his trouble.

Chaplain Rawson will leave the Academy next week, for a short period, as he is to be married.

The officers will give a hop in the gymnasium on April 7.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

## NORFOLK NOTES.

MR. CHARLES B. OLIVER, of Norfolk, was some time since offered the position of ship's writer for the fleet of ironclads at City Point, James River. Having given an affirmative answer, his appointment was at once made out, and he is now at his post of duty. From present indications the Government will spend but little money on the monitors at City Point this year, although, no doubt, quite a sum could be judiciously applied in that quarter. Work about the drydock continues brisk and will last until the German ship *Corona* comes out, when the Yard will drop back again into its "dead-and-alive" state once more.

Still further discharges are events to be chronicled at the Yard; this time the corporal's guard under employment by Steam Engineering has been still further reduced by the discharge of all the machinists except two, together with all of the laborers. Unless some improvement takes place in the situation here soon the Navy-yard will be as completely deserted as the far-famed village whereof the poet so sweetly sings.

Commodore Brown is indefatigable in his efforts in the direction of putting in motion the valuable machinery now lying idle in the shops. His latest effort for the resurrection of work here was in holding out inducements for a visit to the Yard by Commodore Wilson, Chief Constructor of the Navy. This officer, from a thorough familiarity with the subject of shipbuilding, can readily see the advantages possessed by Norfolk for a Naval construction centre, and it is believed that work on the *Texas* will in some way be expedited by a visit from the Commodore.

One of the marked effects of the falling off in business in the Navy-yard is to be seen in the enforced closing up of the Ocean House in Portsmouth. This will, it is said, take place before April 1, and the hotel will hardly resume operations for many a long day.

Orders have been received for the U. S. S. *Galena* to start for New Orleans about April 5, where she will join the rest of the North Atlantic Squadron in time for a series of manoeuvres with the fleet in the Gulf of Mexico. The departure of this vessel will be the cause of much regret here, for her stay has been a particularly pleasant one for both officers and civilians. The original intention of making a trip up the James to Richmond has been abandoned for the present.

In the social world and among the Naval contingent resident in Norfolk, Portsmouth and Gosport, the end of the Lenten season is looked for with some impatience, for on account of Easter coming so early this year (it can occur but ten days sooner), the gay season after that festival will be quite extended. Already quite a number of dances, hops, receptions, etc., are being planned for the near future, and it is quite certain that the gaiety of the spring will rival that of the winter between Christmas and the beginning of Lent. Of course, the absence of any portion of Admiral Luce's fleet will militate somewhat against the enjoyment to be expected, but "On with the dance, let joy be unconfined" is the motto just now, and the reflection that what is Norfolk's loss will be New Orleans' gain is not a source of overwhelming regret after all.

## SAILING IN THE NIPSIC.

The following extracts from a letter written by an officer on board the *Nipsic* have been sent to us. It is dated "At Sea, Feb. 9, 1888."

Our trip has been an eventful one. No ship was probably ever so carefully fitted out as this one. We have had a good deal of rough water, and the fact that we are not worn off is not due to the Brooklyn Navy-yard people, but to our own efforts. We carried away our first cutter before we had been out many days. This was through no fault of anyone, but might have happened anytime while a high sea was running. Before we had been out a week we had carried away both wheel-ropes. They gave way at different times, and were worthless, though supposed to last for years. Our rigging became slack, and the way we swifter it in until we got a fine day to set it up would have surprised you.

A very serious accident happened to us. We carried away both bobsays, and we were obliged to keep off before the wind at once, while we temporarily secured the bowsprit with a steam cable. Had this accident happened at night we might have lost our masts. Through the culpable negligence and neglect of duty of the Navy-yard people, or those having charge of our repairs, our air-ports leak outrageously.

The drip-pans provided are not sufficient to carry off the overflow, and our clothing has to be removed from the ship's side. To free the drip-pan some idiot has connected it with the bilge and the water is vented through the officer's state-rooms—a fine thing to do, especially as men-of-war often go to sickly places.

Then to crown all, these same idiots have made no provision for cleaning the bilges.

The supports for our wheel-ropes so that the wheel can be shifted, and we had to steer with relieving tackles until we could temporarily repair it.

The cradles for our waist-boats were not properly fitted, and both broke. The boats are shored up with supports from deck. It is difficult to see how the ship could have been prepared with greater negligence for her three years' cruise. During a heavy gale we shipped several seas, the deck overhead having been so poorly calked that the deck leaked like a sieve. Only one officer besides myself slept in the ward room during the worst night, when we shipped several seas. The only way it was possible to sleep in my bunk was to spread a canvas awning over it, which I did.

Going to sea is not all rose-colored, but going in a spit-box, like the *Nipsic*, is worse yet.

## THE FISH COMMISSION.

NAVY DEPARTMENT.

WASHINGTON, March 17, 1888.

Hon. John J. Ingalls, President United States Senate:

SIR: Replying to the Senate resolution of Feb. 21, 1888, I have the honor to state that there are at present fifteen officers and one hundred and twenty-four men of the Navy employed under the Fish Commission. The annual expense thereby occasioned to the Government is \$92,604.50.

During the summer months between 1873 and 1879 one of the tugs of the Navy was placed at the disposition of the Fish Commission, employing on an average four officers and eighteen men. From 1880 to the present time the naval force employed on the Fish Commission has averaged about fifteen officers and 150 men. The total cost to the Government for the naval force employed under the Fish Commission since its establishment to March 1, 1888, is approximately \$805,235.50.

I have the honor to be, sir, your ob't servt.

W. C. WHITNEY, Sec. of the Navy.

## APPOINTING NAVAL APPRENTICES.

The following is the report of the majority of the House Committee on Naval Affairs on the bill for the appointment annually of two naval apprentices as ensigns in the Navy. The report of the minority has not yet been submitted:

"This bill is intended to increase the efficiency of the apprentice system in the Navy. Its passage into law will stimulate the ambition of hundreds of boys, and by securing re-enlistments at the expiration of the term of apprenticeship, will give to our Navy first-rate American seamen. Our Navy in the past, owing in part to the decadence of our merchant marine, has been manned to quite an extent by alien sailors—in some instances deserters from foreign navies. The apprentice system is now in fairly good condition. Put into it this leaven of laudable ambition, and it will accomplish its purpose, desertions will cease or become rare, and continuance in service the rule. In a Republic like ours why should merit be barred from the quarter-deck by mere caste feeling? Great soldiers and sailors are not wholly—and often not at all—the creatures of schools. These two boys annually commissioned into the Navy will have many years' practical training and their two years' theoretical schooling under a specially prescribed course at the Naval Academy.

"A plucky, intelligent American boy, with the right heart and plenty of brains, will after these experiences and instructions be the peer of any officer of like rank in the Navy, and will be thoroughly competent to take his place as ensign. The enlisted sailor has already a prospect of becoming a warrant officer. But, aside from this, the revolution in guns and ships and naval tactics, places the hope for the efficiency of the new Navy in the apprentices, and not in the sailor men of the old system."

A long and well written letter, giving the well known views of Commodore Schley, is made part of the report.

## THE BLUE AND THE GRAY.

A NEW organization of veterans of the War is the Independent Army and Navy Veterans Association, designed "to maintain a perfect union among its members, to establish harmony and discipline, to insure tranquillity, to promote the object of reconciliation between the Blue and the Gray veterans of 1861-5, to maintain true allegiance to the United States Government and unswerving respect for and fidelity to the Constitution and the laws of the land and to encourage the spread of universal liberty, equal rights and justice to all men."

The association in New York is named "Phil Sheridan Post No. 1." Before adopting this name a letter was sent to the General stating the objects of the association and asking permission to use his name. The General in his reply granting the request stated that he fully approved the objects of the new organization. The post was accordingly formed, and on March 19 adopted rules and regulations, which include among other things the following:

"We are resolved against all politics as what never yet conduces to the welfare of any order nor ever will. Comrades entering our post as members must lay aside all hatred and malice in regard to the past issues; yes, everything that may incite our Blue or Gray veterans to disharmony; we must fight prejudice in all its forms, in fact everything that may hinder the forwarding of the pure and sincere spirit of our institution. Friendship shall guide us, loyalty be our armor, and vigilance our sword to make way for the reconciliation between our brothers North and South, East and West."

A bureau of relief and employment is also a feature of the organization, which differs but little from the G. A. R., except in admitting to membership both Union and Confederate soldiers and a few "patriotic honorary citizens." Phil Sheridan Post, No. 1, meets on the first and third Monday of every month, at No. 400 Eighth avenue.

(From New Orleans Times-Democrat.)

## DOGS OF WAR.

A LITTLE knowledge is a dangerous thing, especially a little knowledge of a foreign language. A French officer, who had read something about Gen. Dick Taylor and the "dogs of war," advocates in a magazine article the employment of trained dogs for military purposes, and says: "During the War of secession in the United States, Gen. Taylor turned loose upon the enemy compact brigades of bloodhounds."

"Compact brigades of bloodhounds" is good.

BECAUSE the arrival of the *Lancaster* at Gibraltar is delayed longer than the old salts of the daily press think is necessary, we have the usual stories of alarm felt concerning her at the Navy Department. They have no foundation; the *Lancaster* is a staunch vessel, and as she is proceeding under sail her non-arrival at Gibraltar is not significant.



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THE First Class Annual of the Class of '86, U. S.  
Military Academy, for the year 1887 is a handsome  
paper-bound volume of 113 pages, large octavo. It  
contains a series of interesting letters from mem-  
bers and ex-members of the class, a class record, and  
letters and report of an investigation concerning  
the death of the late Seward Mott, 10th U. S. Cav-  
alry, "killed by a Mojave Indian at the San Carlos  
Indian Reservation, Arizona, in the honorable exe-  
cution of his duty." The class record shows fifteen  
marriages and five births, three boys and two girls,

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ers of any delay or failure to receive the JOURNAL, so that  
we may give the matter our immediate attention.

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ARMY-NAVY.

**STATE CONTROL OF RAILROADS.**

OUR attention is called to the fact that the sub-  
ject of State Ownership of Railroads, which we con-  
sidered recently, was discussed by Chaplain Alfred  
L. Royce, U. S. N., in a letter which appeared in  
the *Standard* last November. Chaplain Royce holds  
that the Inter State law is destined to advance the  
principle of the acquisition of railways by Govern-  
ment more than volumes of print and years of dis-  
cussion. Progress in this direction abroad has been  
rapid. Of the 69,246 miles of railway on the Con-  
tinent in 1875, 14,268 miles, or about 20 per cent.,  
belonged to the Government. Seven years later the  
mileage has risen to 88,782, of which 32,563 miles,  
or about thirty-six per cent., was in the hands of  
the Government. Further acquisitions have placed  
about fifty per cent. of the Continental lines under  
the management of the State. In Germany the  
transfer of the entire railway system to the Gov-  
ernment is nearly complete, and in Belgium it is  
only a question of time. The systems of individual  
and State control of railroads have been fairly tried  
abroad in competition and the result has been to  
demonstrate the superiority of the control by the  
State. In Belgium the establishment of uniform  
lower rates under Government control resulted in  
an increase of traffic in half a year equivalent to the  
average previous increase for three years. With an  
addition of only fifty miles to the mileage in the  
eighth year the tonnage had increased 106.32 per  
cent. The fares were also reduced.

The chaplain thus sums up the general result of  
eight years' working: (1) The charges on goods  
have been lowered on an average by twenty-eight  
per cent. (2) The public have despatched 2,706,-  
600 tons more, while they have economized more  
than \$4,000,000 on the cost of carriage. (3) The  
public treasury has realized \$1,156,200 more, after  
having paid the cost of working and interest of  
capital. The prosperity of which this experiment

was the foundation is exhibited in the development  
of succeeding periods. In the next seven years  
(1864 to 1871) the goods traffic rose from 5,251,000  
tons to 11,204,690 tons—that is to say, it more than  
doubled. In the following twelve years, down to  
1883, it reached 22,033,347 tons—that is to say, it  
doubled again.

In the year after the reduction in Belgium the in-  
crease of passengers in the zone where no change  
was made was 2 per cent., the increase where a pro-  
visional reduction was made was 20 per cent., and  
where the larger and definite reduction was made  
it was 92 per cent. Subsequent alterations had the  
effect of reducing the average fares, increasing the  
number of passengers and increasing the profits.  
The passengers on the state railways rose from 43,-  
032,882 in 1880 to 50,465,948 in 1884. The advo-  
cates of state railways are entitled also to take  
credit for the fact that, side by side with state ad-  
ministration and the successive reduction of fares as  
well as rates, the country has developed a degree of  
material prosperity unequalled by any other nation  
of similar area, population and resources in the  
world.

Appropos to this subject the *Real Estate Record*  
said recently: "The engineers, conductors, brake-  
men and switchmen of the railway systems of the  
country should be made a part of the military or  
police force of the nation. Let the corporations, as  
heretofore, hire, pay and employ them under rules  
drawn up by some board or commission called into  
existence by Congress. This would not add any-  
thing to the patronage of the Government, while it  
would forever insure us against railroad strikes,  
and would be even a guarantee against civil war in  
the future. It is regarded as monstrous that a few  
thousand workmen should have it in their power to  
put a stop to all transportation. And this is true  
enough; but what are we going to do about it?  
Government employees never strike. Such an oc-  
currence was never heard of on the continent of  
Europe, where so much of the railroad lines are in  
the hands of the military arm of the several gov-  
ernments. The making of all the working force on  
the roads a part of our military establishment would  
effect a permanent settlement."

The trouble with us in this country is that we are  
controlled by ideas which result from provincial and  
industrial conditions which no longer prevail. We  
fought out a bloody war for five years to get rid of  
some of them: let us hope that others will disappear  
before enlightened study and investigation without  
such an expenditure of blood and treasure. Any  
change in the direction of Government control of  
railroads will need to be made with caution and  
only after the most thorough investigation. It may  
be best to limit it to the ownership of the track,  
leaving transportation companies to furnish the  
rolling stock and use the road under proper re-  
strictions. This much is clear, that we cannot long  
postpone the decision of the question as to how far  
the public control of national highways should be  
surrendered to private corporations. It is through  
the exercise of the sovereign right of eminent domain  
that they have secured the enormous property they  
claim and they should not be permitted to deal  
with it as a private possession or in disregard of the  
principle of absolute equality before the law. As  
Mr. Hudson well says: "The public effort should be  
earnest and unremitting to assert the supremacy of  
constitutional principles over corporate power and  
to reduce the railways to the function of public  
servants, instead of leaving them in their present  
attitude of public masters, placing their roads on  
the legal basis of public use, which governs all  
public highways."

For the purpose of expediting the settlement of  
claims arising under the several acts of Congress  
relating to the re-muster of officers of volunteer or-  
ganizations, the Adjutant General has created a  
new division of his office, to be known as the "Re-  
muster Division." Mr. W. N. Peck, for many years  
in charge of the Military Reservation Division, is  
assigned to the new division, which will be under  
direct orders of Major Thomas Ward, Asst. Adjt.  
General. Twenty-three clerks have been directed  
to report to Mr. Peck for duty, and, in order that  
work in the new division may be pushed forward  
with the utmost vigor, additional clerks will be as-



THE "Journal of the U. S. Cavalry Association," the first number of which has just appeared, is a handsome magazine of 140 pages. Its list of articles is as follows: Some German Ideas on Cavalry—Prince Kraft de Hohenlohe-Ingelfingen, 2d Lieut. Fred'k S. Foltz, 1st Cavalry, U. S. A.; Ramounts—Capt. Moses Harris, 1st Cav., U. S. A. The New Field Artillery Gun and Carriage—Capt. C. W. Whipple, Ordnance Corps, U.S.A.; The Use of Arms, Mounted—Capt. W. P. Hall, 5th Cav., U. S. A.; Sabres or Revolvers?—1st Lieut. Eben Swift, 5th Cav., U.S.A.; Devices for Effective Mounted Firing with the Pistol and Carbine—Col. J. O. Kelton, Asst. Adjt. Gen., U.S.A.; Marching Cavalry—Brig. Gen. W. Merritt, Bvt. Maj. Gen., U. S. A.; Mounted Fire Action of Cavalry—Maj. G. B. Sanford, Bvt. Lieut. Col., 1st Cav., U.S.A.; Dismounted Service of Cavalry—Capt. J. B. Babcock, Bvt. Major, 5th Cav., U. S. A.; The French Cavalry—1st Lieut. O. L. Hein, 1st Cav., U.S.A.; Constitution and By-Laws; List of Members; List of Military Books. A list of officers of the Association (which we have already given) is furnished, and of its members, numbering nearly two hundred in all. Its headquarters are at Fort Leavenworth, and it has a branch at West Point, where 1st Lieut. G. B. Davis, 5th Cav., is vice president, and 1st Lieut. W. C. Brown, 1st Cav., secretary; and another at Fort Reno, I. T., where Col. J. F. Wade, 5th Cav., is vice-president, and 1st Lieut. F. Miebler, 5th Cav., corresponding secretary. This is an exceedingly creditable first number of a periodical which is destined, we hope, to have a long and useful career. We are glad to see that the control of the periodical is, as it should be, in the hands of officers on active duty with the Army. No officer of any service could read the papers and the discussions



which appear in the "Journal of the Cavalry Association" without increased respect for the ability and the professional attainments of the officers of the American Cavalry Service.

The London *Broad Arrow* says: "For months we have heard rumors that our infantry drill was in process of revision, and have anxiously awaited the time when the result of so much careful thought and study should be given to the world, but in the excitement of administrative reorganization there is danger that the equally pressing need of a thorough overhauling of our drill system may escape attention. Our present drill system is based on the 'march past,' whereas it ought to be based on the 'attack.' We believe that, taking into consideration the peculiar qualities of the British soldier, his bodily strength and physical courage and his coolness in the hour of danger, the attack formation proposed by Lord Wolseley for Tel-el-Kebir is the one best adapted for the British Army. We would modify it so far that the half-battalions should be an open line of companies; that the companies should be double companies, so that the company in the front line should be supported by its twin company in the second line; that the third and fourth lines should either be half the brigade in the same formation, or taken from the second brigade. The independent movement of companies in two ranks preserving a general line seems to offer the greatest advantage, and to be open to the fewest objections."

It is some encouragement for us to remember that fifteen years ago England was practically in the same position, as regards coast defence, that we are now. The "Army and Navy Gazette" says: "The numbers of heavy rifled guns in position in 1873 at the great naval ports could almost be counted upon the fingers and toes, and there was only one rifled breech loading 7-in. gun of 82 cwt. upon the sea defences as far north as the Perch Rock Battery. Indeed, at that juncture a foreign ironclad could have steamed close around our coasts, in the absence of the fleet, without the remotest possibility of an armor-piercing gun or battery of guns being likely to engage her. She would practically have been master of the situation."

The Board on Revision of Army Tactics continue in receipt of more or less complete papers on the subjects before the Board, but beyond cataloguing the various papers received and dividing the work to be done into something like systematic shape, the actual progress made is not very great. It will not be long, however, before the first point in the discussion, "The School of the Soldier," will be put in such shape that the remaining subjects, following their natural sequence, will receive attention.

The bill prepared by the committee in Washington representing the line officers of the Navy, made its appearance in both Houses of Congress this week. In the House, the measure was presented by Mr. Jackson, at the request of Mr. Thomas, of Ill., who has been absent from the House for some days on account of ill health. The Senate bill was introduced by Mr. Butler. The text of the bill appears elsewhere.

The following are added to the six non-commissioned officers named last week as having been ordered before Boards for examination for promotion, making ten in all: Post Quartermaster Sergeant James A. Egan, Sergeant Michael M. McNamee, Troop G, 7th Cavalry, Sergeant Percival G. Lowe, Co. B, 18th Infantry, and Corporal R. W. Rose, Co. C, 16th Infantry.

We learn that the new 5-inch siege breechloading rifle was recently fired seven rounds at Sandy Hook with very satisfactory results. With a charge of 13½ lbs. powder and a 43-lb. shot a velocity of 1813 ft. per second was obtained with a pressure of 34,700 lbs. Some experiments with the new 7-in. howitzer will be made in the course of a few days.

The departments at Washington were closed on Wednesday, the day of the funeral ceremonies at the Capitol over the remains of the late Chief Justice Waite.

The Memorandum of the English Secretary of State for War, presented to Parliament with the Army estimates Feb. 27, contains the following with reference to the Lee gun adopted: "After a careful and exhaustive examination of the numberless inventions put before them, the Small Arms Committee, presided over by Major-General Philip Smith, C. B., have submitted a magazine rifle for approval. The magazine is detachable and of very simple construction. The calibre is .303, experience having proved to the committee that equally effective results can be obtained with this as with the originally proposed bore of .400. The rifle having been provisionally approved by my military advisers, a certain number are being made for final trial by the troops under all conditions. Without this it would be imprudent to commence manufacture on a large scale, and it may undoubtedly suggest minor alterations of advantage. It will then be necessary to prepare the machinery required for the manufacture of the arm. These preliminary steps will, I am advised, prevent the completion of many rifles for the present year. If, however, Parliament thinks fit to vote the necessary money (and the total cost will be heavy) a large number can be constructed in 1889, and there is every reason to hope that our Army will be equipped with a magazine-rifle almost as quickly as, and with an arm superior to that of, any other nation."

The *Alta*, after a canvass to learn how a series of popular lectures on the subject of Coast Defence would take in San Francisco, says: Major-General O. O. Howard, U. S. A., expressed himself as pleased with the idea of giving popular lectures of military and naval topics, and said he would be willing to aid the project as far as lay in his power. Major-General W. H. Dimond, of the N. G. C., said: "The unprotected condition of the United States is notorious. Something must be done, and soon, to remedy it. I think popular lectures on military and naval topics would result in great good, even if they did nothing but start people to thinking." General J. T. Cutting, of the 2d Brigade, N. G. C., remarked: "I consider the giving of public lectures on military topics a good idea and well worthy of public support and attention." Colonel W. R. Smedberg, U. S. A., retired, while he thought the giving of the proposed lectures a good idea and worthy of popular support, was afraid the public would not take kindly to them. Still, he was willing to give his influence and aid, would do all in his power to make them a success. Other interviews were had, all showing the unanimity of sentiment with prominent soldiers and citizens on the subject of the utterly defenceless condition of the Pacific Coast and the exposed state of San Francisco, and all welcomed the idea of popular military lectures.

ACCORDING to the Navy Register, just issued, the nationality of the officers of the Navy and Marine Corps on the active list is as follows:

Alabama, 16	Virginia, 85
Arkansas, 2	West Virginia, 4
California, 7	Wisconsin, 13
Connecticut, 40	District Columbia, 73
Delaware, 13	Idaho, 1
Florida, 4	Indian Territory, 1
Georgia, 11	England, 20
Illinois, 32	Ireland, 20
Indiana, 35	Prussia, 6
Iowa, 24	Germany, 8
Kansas, 4	West Indies, 2
Kentucky, 28	Norway, 3
Louisiana, 13	Wales, 2
Maine, 58	Scotland, 7
Maryland, 79	Saxony, 2
Massachusetts, 122	Sandwich Islands, 1
Michigan, 14	Italy, 2
Minnesota, 5	Canada, 7
Mississippi, 8	Canada West, 1
Missouri, 20	New Brunswick, 2
New Hampshire, 32	China, 1
New Jersey, 48	Cuba, 2
New York, 256	Brazil, 1
North Carolina, 14	Nova Scotia, 3
Ohio, 102	Africa, 1
Pennsylvania, 254	East Indies, 1
Rhode Island, 15	Mexico, 1
South Carolina, 7	France, 2
Tennessee, 19	Holland, 1
Texas, 3	Sweden, 2
Vermont, 19	Newfoundland, 1

Of the States Colorado, Nebraska, Nevada and Oregon are not credited as having given birthplaces to any Navy officers.

"THE *Monarch* is continually warning us of the danger of a fleet of ironclads stealing boldly into the harbor of San Francisco," says the *News Letter*. "Well, let them steal. Probably business would improve with the advent of these ironclads. There would be lots of lunches and hops and a fine chance for the crimps, now that sailors are so scarce, to snake their crews away. We are not afraid of the ironclads doing any harm to this city, so long as the militia remains firm and the police force is perfected in the goose-step. What is the use of having forts and soldiers and target practice and military balls, if our warriors are not to have a chance some day to get a whack at the ironclads?"

The Italians appear to have made the mistake in Abyssinia of underestimating their enemy and have sent a boy to do a man's work. Starting with too small a force they have reinforced it just sufficiently to maintain its numbers. So Gen. St. Marzano is reported to be surrounded by an army overwhelmingly superior to his own, and in respect of acclimatization and knowledge of the country, having advantages tenfold greater than he can possibly overcome, and in momentary danger of an attack which he can withstand by nothing short of a miracle.

The Court of Claims having adjourned over for the week, out of respect for the late Chief Justice Waite, the several War Department cases, which Major Gardiner was to have argued on behalf of the Department, March 27th, were of necessity postponed. Another day will be set when the Court meets on Monday.

The Secretary of War has received a personal letter from Major General Terry, expressing a desire to be ordered before a retiring board. No action has yet been taken, but his request will no doubt be complied with. It is believed that a board will be convened in Washington, D. C.

#### IN DEFENCE OF GENERAL DEVIN.

FORT CONCHO, TEXAS, March 21.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

Those who knew the late Gen. Thomas C. Devin must have been surprised to have seen the animadversions cast upon his character by the summing up in the Military Committee of Congress in the case of Capt. Hedberg, as published in your last issue; and those officers of his old regiment, who were fortunate enough to serve under his command when Lieut. Col. of the 8th Cavalry, will be unanimous in expressing the opinion that the strictures cast upon his character are as unfounded in fact as they were foreign to his nature.

The writer was one of the officers of the regiment who served under Gen. Devin for a period of five years, and during the time that Capt. Hedberg was tried, convicted and dismissed from the service, he was stationed at the same post.

If Gen. Devin had a fault, it was his official leniency towards those who might have been termed his enemies; he was more apt to correct a negligence of duty on the part of his friends than on the part of those with whom he had official controversies, and in no instance did he bear personal malice. The friends of Gen. Devin have no interest, pro or con, in Capt. Hedberg's endeavor to be reinstated in the Army, but they must decidedly enter their protest to anything which unjustly attacks the good name of that noble soldier who left behind him in the 8th Cavalry a reputation for honorable, faithful and conscientious service during the ten years he was its Lieut. Colonel.

EIGHTH CAVALRY.

#### PROPOSED LOYAL LEGION HEADQUARTERS.

A MOVEMENT is on foot in Michigan for the Commandery of that State to erect a suitable edifice for headquarters, and Gen. Alger has offered to contribute \$25,000 toward the enterprise. Much interest is manifested in the movement in Wisconsin, and a committee now has the subject under advisement. The *Cincinnati Commercial Gazette* says:

"The object is to select a proper site and erect thereon a substantial fire-proof structure, with large assembly room, library, office, etc., on the first floor, and a broad stairway leading to the second story, where will be a dining hall, with a seating capacity of probably 200, and a kitchen connecting for the use of the caterer who superintends the banquets. The lower floor will be lighted and heated at all convenient hours and made an inviting and cozy place for the veterans to drop in, read, chat and smoke, and dream of the exciting scenes of war in which they participated over two decades ago. It is estimated that \$25,000 or \$30,000 will buy the ground, erect a building and furnish it ready for occupancy. While the meetings of the order are eminently social in character, yet there is a deep conviction on the part of all that they should have a depository for the souvenirs, relics and trophies which relate to the war, in order to collect and preserve the memories of the nation's supreme trial. The war relics and curios are now scattered over the country in private hands, and, in time, may be subject to damage, or even entire loss. Manuscripts, books, pictures and maps relating to the war will be collected. The memorial edifice will be devoted to such objects, and will be a home for all meetings, banquets, etc., with special reference to the military character of the organization. The Commandery of Missouri embraces, in its membership of 179, many men of wealth, and men who will contribute liberally to the foundation of a memorial home of this character. Therefore it is believed, if the subject is actively and judiciously agitated, the home will be built at no distant day."

"The Loyal Legion is composed entirely of Union officers, and the applicants for membership are required to pass a very rigid examination as to their records in the war and their personal character. They are made to show upon what grounds they base their claims for membership—what act of valor or what record of bravery entitles them to the association of this order. There are at present seventeen commanderies in the United States, including one in the District of Columbia. The total membership is about 5,000. A majority of the noted Generals of the Union Army have been and are members of the order. The legion is a perpetual organization, for when the original members are called away their sons or other representatives take their places. In this respect it is unlike the Grand Army of the Republic, for when the last member dies in the latter organization it will have become extinct."



## OUR CRUISERS STILL WITHOUT GUNS.

The Baltimore Sun says: When, a couple of years ago, it was proposed to purchase abroad a few modern cannon with which to arm the new cruisers—then approaching completion—the cry was raised that the iron men of this country ought to be given contracts for their manufacture. Our steel is as good, it was said, as any, and our ordnance officers as competent as any. This being the case, it was plain that American labor and capital should have the profit of constructing the breech-loading rifled ordnance required for our new Navy. It was accordingly decided by Congress that we should go into the manufacture of guns for the Roach cruisers instead of importing them. But if the object of our Navy is to serve as a defence for our coasts and protect our interest abroad, the decision would seem to have been a mistake, in view of the facts given in the Sun's special despatch from Washington yesterday. Over \$8,000,000 has been appropriated since 1882 for ordnance work, yet the finished cruisers are still to-day useless for want of guns. "Notwithstanding the vast amount appropriated," says our correspondent, "the Chief of Ordnance has not succeeded as yet in putting in condition for use the armament of one of the vessels forming part of the new Navy." What we have invested in the Chicago, Boston, and Atlanta, is idle for want of armament. The Atlanta, it is true, had its guns placed aboard, but they had to be removed because the carriages on which they were mounted were unfit for use. The Chicago and Boston have not yet even felt the weight of their guns. The guns are always coming, but they never arrive, which is, to say the least, discouraging. Secretary Whitney is naturally impatient of the delay encountered at the Navy-yard, and is inclined to think that there is incompetency somewhere in the Ordnance Bureau. Mistakes and failures have attended its efforts to make serviceable guns, until it begins to be believed that it lacks the knowledge and practical experience required. This is indicated by the fact stated in our Washington correspondence that its work consists very largely of experimentation. "Experiment after experiment," we are told, "has failed."

The correspondent of the Sun here referred to says: "In the last annual report of the chief of ordnance he states that the cannon that were originally commenced for the Chicago, Boston, Atlanta, and Dolphin have been nearly all finished, there remaining uncompleted but one in the hands of the Navy-yard, Washington, three at the South Boston Iron Works, and two at the West Point Foundry. These will all be completed in a few months." It is now fully six months since that report was issued, yet these nearly all finished cannon remain in a state of incompleteness. As a matter of fact, they are a long way from completion. The armament of the Atlanta was delivered and placed on board the vessel, but had to be removed on account of the carriages, which were found to be unfit for use. The Boston's armament is ready, so the ordnance officer says, but they do not deliver it. The Chicago is tied up at the New York Navy-yard by order of Secretary Whitney, and nothing further will be done on her until the Ordnance Bureau places her armament in position. In fact, there is no money now to go ahead with the expensive experimental work being indulged in at the Navy-yard. It will take \$1,500,000 at least to complete the work on the gun foundry plant at the yard and to finish the guns started there for the Roach cruisers. It was the original intention to construct all the guns at the Navy-yard. This was found to be impossible, and in consequence contracts were let to private concerns. Very little, indeed, has been done at the yard. Experiment after experiment has failed. The amount of money expended by officers of the Ordnance Bureau in connection with the gun foundry and the cannon built there is appalling. The Secretary is now taking active steps to secure a capable superintendent for the gun foundry. Commander Goodrich, who is about the only officer now on ordnance duty who understands the business, has a roving commission to find a man suitable for the position.

An officer of the Naval Ordnance Bureau, writing in answer to such criticisms as these, says: "The Bureau of Ordnance is in no wise responsible for the loss of the plug in the 10-inch gun, and why the matter should have caused any unfavorable comment on the progress or method of that bureau is not apparent. This 10-inch gun, which is nearly finished, is one of three for which the chief of the Bureau of Ordnance purchased the forgings about five years ago without instructions, foreseeing that they would be needed, and in consequence of his foresight the *Miantonomoh* has three powerful guns nearly ready, when otherwise it would be nearly two years from the present time before we could hope to have any 10-inch guns in process of completion for that ship. The armament of the new vessels is being prepared as rapidly as the material is furnished. This material must mostly be obtained under existing contracts from the steel-producing works of the country, and these works are doing their utmost to make deliveries in this new line of manufacture under the difficult conditions and within the times fixed in their contracts. When the reconstruction of the Navy was commenced the present chief of the Bureau of Ordnance frequently urged haste in the matter of appropriations, and stated the fact that the armament of new ships would take longer to construct than the vessels themselves. Contractors cannot be required to make deliveries of material in advance of their contract times, which are the shortest that could be obtained. It is apparent that the public does not fully understand what a great and onerous work is involved in the rearmament of the Navy, which comprises the creation of a material entirely new in form and of vastly increased power, cost, and complexity over anything in that line that has been heretofore produced in this country, and which is progressing as fast as the difficult conditions attendant on it will allow."

## THE MARINE BAND SERENADES MR. CHILDS.

PHILADELPHIA, March 25.

The United States Marine Band gave a concert at the Academy of Music last night, at the conclusion of which they marched to the residence of Mr. Geo. W. Childs and serenaded that gentleman. Mr. Childs, who has been indisposed for the past few

days and confined to his house, was extremely pleased with this mark of respect. He at once ordered a bounteous collation for the musicians at the Broad Street Station Dining Rooms of the Pennsylvania Railroad, after doing justice to which the visitors left for Washington. It is said that this is the first time a serenade has been tendered a private citizen by the famous Washington band.

## THE ATLANTA A DAISY.

The following is an extract from a letter from an officer of the Atlanta, written just after her arrival at Port au Prince, Hayti, in February:

"She is the most satisfactory vessel I have ever served in. Not one of the other ships that I have been attached to would have made such good weather in the heavy seas that we met off the Bermudas on our passage here. It has been heralded around as the opinion of some scientific class in Washington that her metacentric spot was so close to her centre of gravity that when she got a good knock from a heavy sea, under her quarter or ahead, she would 'turn turtle.' We did meet some very heavy seas, and we did not turn upside down. I stood on the after part of the superstructure, twenty-two feet above the water line, and more than a score of times the following seas were so high that they raised themselves between my eye and the horizon. Not a hogheadful of water came over our taffrail all this time. I tell you she's a daisy in a sea-way, and every one on board is in ecstasies over her. All the officers agree that it would have been perfectly safe to have left all the hatchways open. The next day we crossed the Bahama channel with a heavy cross sea on our port beam. We were under fore and aft sail, and she was as steady as a church. We took two or three old swingers, and the spray went clean over the superstructure. She went about her business like an old cart horse. She rises to the seas splendidly, and although we have not had a chance to put her head into it, I have the utmost confidence that she will do herself credit when the time comes to buck into a head sea."

"And now to the most satisfactory part of our run. On Monday, the 13th, Sandy Hook Lightship was abeam at 6 P. M. On the 17th, Watling's Island light was abeam at 11 A. M. In eighty-nine hours we ran 1,000 knots by patent log, or an average of 11½ knots per hour. For heavy weather work in an untried ship it is hard to beat. When we left the Hook we were under five boilers. We held fires under them until we passed Hatteras the next evening at 9 o'clock, when fires were hauled under one of them, and we made the rest of the passage under four. At no time during this very heavy weather would the sea have interfered with the working of the two eight-inch guns."

## A NEW LITERARY DANGER.

WHILE the warrior, as a warrior, has nothing to do but to continue victorious through life, he cannot safely write a book for posterity. Literature is at all times more or less hazardous under present copyright regulations, but it becomes doubly so when our estates have to reimburse some silent thinker who thought things for us while amanuensing in our employ. Even though we may have told him not to think thoughts for us, even though we asked him as a special favor to us to avoid putting his own clothing on our poor, little, shivering, naked facts, there is no law which can prevent his making that claim after we are dead.

And how can a court of law or an intelligent jury judge such a matter? A great man thinks a thought in the presence of two amanuenses, providing I am right in spelling the plural in that way. He thinks a thought, I say, surrounded by those two gentlemen and a Hammond typewriter. He gives utterance to the thought and dies. One of the amanuenses then states to the jury that he thought it himself and that his comrade clothed it. The estate is then asked to pay so much per think for the thoughts and so much at war prices for clothing the ideas. Who is able, unless it be an intelligent jury, to arrive at the truth?

The first question to ask ourselves is this: Was General Grant in the habit of calling in a thinker whenever he wanted anything done in that line? He says in his letter distinctly that he was not. He could not do it. It is impracticable. Supposing in the crash of battle and in the moment of victory your short, hard thinker has his head shot off and it falls in a pumpkin orchard where there is naturally more or less delay in identifying it, what can you do? Supposing that you are a President of the United States, and your think-supply gets snow-bound at Newark in a vestibule train and Congress is waiting for you to veto a bill. You cannot think the thought in the first place, and even if you could you would hate to send it to Congress until it was properly clothed. I am told that nothing shocks Congress like a sudden appearance in its midst of a naked and new-born thought.

But General Badeau has the advantage over General Grant in one respect. He is not dead. Otherwise the case is against him.—Bill Nye, in the World.

## MACHINERY OF THE SAN FRANCISCO.

SECRETARY WHITNEY has approved the modified plans for the machinery of the *San Francisco*, to be constructed at San Francisco by the Union Iron Works. This action is regarded as a compliment to Engineer-in-Chief Melville, at whose suggestion the modifications were made. The following is a description: With expansion twin screw engines of three-foot stroke; diameter of cylinders, 42.00 and 94 inches respectively; horse power, 11,000; all engine frames and pillow blocks of forged steel; all crank shafts, pillow blocks, links, and valve gear interchangeable; the crank shafts made in sections, all alike and interchangeable, so that there is no chance of a complete breakdown; valves of the piston type for the high pressure and intermediate cylinders; air pumps, double and worked independently of the main engines; condenser cylinders, and built of brass and composition, with a total cooling surface of 14,500 square feet; four double ended cylindrical boilers, with a total heating surface of 19,500 square feet; also an auxiliary boiler. The draught to be forced by eight blowers blowing into closed ash pans.

## NO NAVY THEN, NOR NOW.

THE current unpleasantness at Tangier which the *Enterprise* has gone to adjust recalls a similar affair at the same place forty-six years ago, which is recorded in the notebook of Lieut. Lowright Browning, executive officer of one of the vessels in Commodore Morgan's fleet. The difficulty arose in consequence of Mr. Carr, the late American Consul there, being removed from office. As Mr. Carr made no presents, which it seems he expected in the name of the United States, the Lieutenant Governor, in the absence of the Pacha, sent his minions to stop Mr. Carr's egress. Contentions ensued, in which Mr. Carr was rudely seized, assaulted and choked. Lieut. Browning, as quoted in the *New York Herald*, says: "Commodore Morgan having received instructions from the American Government gave the Pacha his ultimatum, which called for the immediate dismissal of the sub-Pacha, or Lieutenant Governor, as an acknowledgment of the Emperor or Government of Morocco that they regretted and disavowed any such proceedings against a citizen of the United States, with a declaration that if they did not comply with this proposition, he, the Commodore, would blockade his coast from Cueta to Labrador-Magador. The Pacha was mild, smiling and gentle in his deportment, but the Commodore was wrathful and vehement. The Pacha refused to sign the ultimatum, and the Commodore, like Lord Napier at Canton, in 1854, not having the power at hand to enforce his threats, had to retire in disgust. The Commodore did the best he could under the circumstances. His was a 'game of bluff,' with a fleet of one frigate and two sloops in these seas, where, just now, the advent of the whole of our little Navy would not be much of a sensation when fleets of twenty liners and as many frigates are too common."

## A CASE IN POINT.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

In your issue of March 24, you report General Steele as desiring to hear what officers have to say. I think that in making the date of entry July 22, 1861, he did not consider that before officers received commissions they must have men enlisted for muster in. The time required was actual service, though unrecognized. Perhaps many did not have my luck, and in accordance with General Sheridan's wise opinion I send this to you instead of General Steele.

In June '61 I was promised a commission as 1st Lieut., 1st Cal. Cav. If I would help raise a company. When raised, I marched to camp for muster and election of officers. Lieut. Col. Grimes Davis in command; who informed me that Gov. Downey wanted my position for his brother-in-law. "Was no use kicking as he had the power. Gen. Carlton then promised the same rank in 2d Cal. Cav. If I would raise another company. The Gov. kindly endorsed the General's promise. I raised it, and was mustered Sept. 21, '61. Not a dollar for either pay or expense incurred did I ever receive. SEPLER.

## THE MORSE CARTRIDGE.

THE late George W. Morse said of his movable base cartridge: "It is a perfecting up of my old system to the long-range small-bored rifles now in use. It provides for the inaccurate workmanship of both gun and cartridge, and also for the wear of parts of the gun in use by relieving the cartridge case from all longitudinal strain. Its general adoption may be delayed for a time by ill-considered reports from the Army, where my instructions for its use were not followed; but its final adoption is certain, because when properly handled it never clogs the gun, and because it reduces the cost of practice to learn the use of the gun substantially to the cost of powder, balls and priming—a saving in our little Army of about \$30,000 yearly."

(From the Philadelphia Inquirer.)

## ONLY ONE DISSENTIENT.

Atlanta Constitution. "There is not a literary man in the country that can even imitate the simple style of Grant's 'Memoirs.'"

Boston Herald. "General Grant was a strong man with his pen as well as in all else."

Cincinnati Commercial. "Badeau is a vain and presumptuous and irritating person, with a false sense of importance and a foolish way of showing it."

Richmond Dispatch. "As yet no one save Badeau has discovered a Badeau cipher in Grant's book."

N. Y. Evening Post. "The American people never did take Badeau seriously."

N. Y. Commercial Advertiser. "Badeau as a 'literary man' is not worth \$1,000 a month."

N. Y. Graphic. "Badeau's letter is long, but lamentably weak. It is the cry of a whipped child."

N. Y. Telegram. "The monument which Badeau has reared to his own memory is more brassy than lasting, but it is likely to survive him."

General W. T. Sherman. "I'm certain of one thing: General Badeau did not write the Grant letter to Badeau."

N. Y. Evening World. "This wind-inflated individual should read the fable of the frog and the ox."

Jersey City Argus. "The trouble with Adam is that he generally wants the earth."

Brooklyn Times. "General Badeau is a hog; he is also an ingrate."

N. Y. World. "The enemy of General Grant—the newspaper which maligned him when he was living and which delights in humiliating and insulting the widow now that he is dead—joins hands freely with Adam Badeau."

N. Y. Sun. "General Badeau evidently has the right of it."

## A FRONTIER CONUNDRUM.

WHAT is the difference between the crows and our recruits? ANSW.—The crows arrive in the summer and fly away in the winter, the recruits arrive in the winter and fly away in the summer.



Col. A. B. C. D. and E. of this regiment, assembled in the armory on Monday, March 23, for battalion drill. The companies went out strong and averaged 100 to 105. At the sound of the bugle, all fell in line to the adjutant very promptly, and the line was quickly formed by Acting Adj. H. H. Stillman, and turned over to the instructor, Col. Austen, who put the command on the march in column of fours. In this march the fours did not cover nor the rear fours keep their proper distance. When the command fours left was given some of the rear rank closed up at the preparatory command, and then they tried to close up at the word march. They fell into line in marching in column of fours, single rank, there was too much distance; when fours left was given there were gaps large enough for another company. The support arms on the march was not good—too much hugging of the piece. In the right oblique the men did not cover nor dress. The command was thoroughly instructed in the loadings and firings by numbers, and the instructor placed the men in line to receive the instruction of the men in loading should be done in company drills. The few mistakes were made by men who should have never been in the drill, but in the squad. Some of the file closers attended to their duties in this movement, but many did not. Some stood in a very unsoldierlike manner, notably three sergeants in the left company reclining against the gun cases during the instructions. They should have stood at attention. The loadings and firings by numbers were well done, but when the firing was over the instructor should command cease firing and posts, and the pieces should be inspected before loading. The manual was good, but the file closers should not go through it. In marching in column of fours the file closers did not cover, and the dressing was bad. When in line of battle some of the officers marched on the wrong flank, and the command fours left about was given. The guide fell back too soon, when they should have waited until the command fire by battalion. The movement centre forward fours right and left was well done, but the right guide should not come to a halt in executing on right into line. The command fours left about was very good. The explanation of each movement by the instructor was very excellent, and more credit should be paid to the instructor for these duties. The men paid attention, and with a few more drills of the kind the regiment, under such an efficient instructor, cannot fail to show commendable proficiency.

MONDAY evening, March 26, the 7th assembled at the armory for inspection and review by the brigade commander, and for the presentation of the crosses of honor for long and faithful service. Three crosses are given by the regiment for the two first grades and by individuals for the 3d and 4th, and are obtained by service in the regiment or in the field during the war, for ten, fifteen, twenty or twenty-five years, and are made of brass, silver, gold, or gold and diamonds, according to the length of service; and they are, of course, among the most highly prized decorations that a militiaman can win.

Through the night was with rain, there was the usual throng of ladies and gentlemen that, such an event at this army always attracts, and the regiment itself had 963 present, within an infinitesimal fraction of its entire strength. The battalion was formed in ten companies of 32 files, and after a dress parade the inspection and review followed. The crosses were then presented, and a few battalion movements were executed.

Of the numerous in which they participated in the military programme was performed little need be said, except that it was in the best style of the fifth—so nearly faultless as to delight a soldier's eye. The steadiness in ranks and the careful attention of the men, their precision in marching and in the manual, the soldierly effectiveness of the file closers, the accuracy of the guides, and the promptness of the company commanders were all wonderful in a militia command and almost beyond praise. The recipients of the crosses were as follows:

For ten years' service: Chaplain John R. Paxton, Sergts. W. H. Heleser, E. W. Burnett, W. J. Underwood, W. H. F. Loom, T. A. Battley, W. G. Bates; Corp. C. S. Clark, Dudley Betts, G. H. Crawford; Privs. G. W. Thatcher, J. E. Disbrow, G. L. Andrus, T. J. Taylor, T. J. Blanck, 2; W. W. Tompkins, E. L. Nicoll.

For fifteen years' service: Capt. W. H. Palmer, Quartermaster J. F. L. Ung, Sergt. J. F. McCoy and Pvt. J. G. Burt.  
For twenty years' service: Lieuts. G. A. Jones, D. A. Nesbitt and W. S. Wilson; Sergeants J. W. Coady and Jacob M. Schuyler, and Privs. E. C. Anderson and S. L. H. Ward.  
For twenty-five years' service: Capt. H. S. Steele, Sergt. H. B. Thompson and Pvt. J. D. McIntyre.

A special medal was also presented to Sergt.-Major W. B. Coughton.

The capture of Fort Bryant took place at the harmony of the 23d Regiment, on Saturday evening, March 24. Fort Bryant was built on one side of the large drill hall and was a very realistic scene. Outside of the fort was a trench with a detail of men strengthening the works; in the woods were the pickets, and on the ground in the woods there was a good imitation of a running stream. On the ramparts of the fort were sentinels with fixed bayoneted rifles. A few minutes had been fired the bugle sounded the supper call, at the conclusion of which sounds of revelry were heard, and the banjo, guitar and mandolin were played in splendid style. Songs were also sung and the choruses were well rendered. Tattoo was sounded and the men fell in for roll call, and at taps all was still except the calling of the sentinels of the post by their sergeant. At midnight the relieving of the sentries. During the night a man is seen to reconnoitre on the outskirts, approaches the stream to drink and then retires. When daylight has arrived revelry is sounded, and it is all bustle within the fort. On the ground outside of the fort swings the old Army kettle and with it the old time coon, the cook, who yawns and stretches himself, and then goes to work, and proceeds to make a hot pepper water. His wail and mood of caring in the pull caused a genuine coon to grin; the make-up of the character was complete. While the cook is unking coffee and tasting it, and looking out for him self first, the Army mule is led by his driver to the stream to drink (and unlike his brother of the war he did not kick.) The men fell in for breakfast, at which time the companies came out from the fort for drill, at which time the cook received permission to go to the stream to fish. As he approached the stream he sang a lullaby.

While fishing he is surprised by a scout of the enemy who covers him with his rifle, and a very amusing conversation is carried on by both. The darkey wants to give the alarm at the fort but the scout keeps him prisoner, during which the engineer corps of the attacking party, under the command of Lieut. W. P. Pickett, succeed in laying a bridge over the stream and a company of troops cross over. The approach of the troops having been heard by the pickets of the fort they open fire and the battle is commenced in earnest. The troops are driven back and the fort is stormed, and the invaders on all sides. When all is ready the order for the final attack is given and amid the cheers the fort is taken. The Red Cross Society was well represented and assisted in caring for the wounded and burying the dead.

The whole affair was a grand success, and the originators of it deserve thanks for the display. At the conclusion of the battle the armory rang with applause, and without doubt it was one of the most tableaux ever presented in any armory. The fort and earthwork and all the scenes and the execution of them were originated by Sergeant Chas. E. Bryant. The principal characters were the Scout by Sergt. Fred. A. Wolles, Co. B; the Cook, Hail, Co. Guide Harry Peckman; Teamster, W. Gilder Hall, Co. H; Chief Engineer, Lieut. W. Pickett, Co.

R. and Sergeant Earls, Sergt. H. Graft, Co. B. After the band was over the scene changed and the decorated and the best-dressed were seated in full dress suits and the, with the immense audience, were soon, walking to the music by the regimental band, which also finely rendered Fantasia, Fanfare Militaire, Ascher, Foh's march, Silver Reception, A. P. Foh's, waltz, Kinder Tanz, Josef Hoffman; after which was followed a reception and dances. The entertainment was conducted by the following committee: Commanding chairman: Surg. W. E. Hamlin; members: Capt. H. C. Everdell, Lt. G. F. Hamlin and C. R. Silkman, Ord. Serg. Chas. E. Bryan, and two members from each company in the regiment.

This regiment assembled for review at the armory on Thursday evening, March 29, to celebrate the twenty-seventh anniversary of its organization. Eight companies of 16 files each were formed for review, and were duly turned over by the adjutant to Colonel Gaylor and inspected by his Honor A. C. Chapin, Mayor of Brooklyn, accompanied by Brig.-Gen. James McLeer and staff of the Second Division. The review was speedy and the line perfect. After the inspection the ranks were closed and the order to pass in review was given. The companies marched by the reviewing officer in good style. After the review, when the regiment was formed in line, the non-commissioned officers were ordered to the front and centre. Col. Gaylor then addressed the regiment, commending them for their soldierly qualities and their good discipline and their efforts to advance the interests of the regiment. The command was then dismissed. The line was quickly reformed by the adjutant for dress parade and turned over to Major Eddy. The manual of arms was well executed and the parade rest very fine, every man in the line ready. The regiment was addressed by Major Chapin, who congratulated the soldiers on its fine appearance and as being an organization of which the citizens of Brooklyn might justly be proud. After the ceremonies Col. Gaylor invited the guests of the regiment to a banquet. The First and Second Brigades were well represented. The regimental band, led by Contorno, rendered an excellent performance. The programme consisted of the "Auld Erinule," by Jacobowsky, and corset solo, "Diplomacy," by Jaeger, after which came a reception and dancing in which the audience enjoyed themselves.

The athletic games of the 12th Regiment which take place at their armory, 621 Street and 9th Avenue, New York, on Monday evening, April 2, 1888, promise to be exceptionally interesting. A very large number of entries have been received in the various runs, walks, tugs, etc., among which are nearly all the leading athletes from the different clubs and colleges in New York and vicinity, besides many others from New Jersey, Philadelphia, New Haven, etc. Dancing will follow the games.

in following order: 1st, N. C. Bogimont Athletic Association has selected Apr. 7 for their thirteenth meeting. The events open to members only are 93-yard, 440 yard, 1,000-yard, and 1-mile handicap runs, 230-yard handicap run for those who have never won a prize at this event; half-mile run for those who have never won a prize in a running race; 230-yard hurdle handicap, 10 hurdles, 27 ft. 6 in. high; 1-mile handicap walk, half-mile walk for those who have never won a prize in a walking race; 1-mile bicycle handicap; running high jump handicap for those who have never won a prize at this event; half-mile roller skating handicap, 3-lap wheelbarrow handicap, 1-lap 3-legged handicap race, 50-yard sack race, 32-lap obstacle race, inter-company tug-of-war, teams of four men, 650 lbs. limit. There will also be exhibitions as follows: Pole-vault, by H. H. Baxter, amateur champion of America; 1-mile run, by E. C. Carter, amateur champion of America; fancy bicycle riding and fancy roller skating. The second meeting will be held on March 15. The program will have qualified at the armory range up to March 1, as follows: Headquarters; 8; Co. A, 15; Co. B, 15; Co. C, 20; Co. D, 8; Co. E, 8; Co. F, 19; Co. G, 6; Co. H, 9; Co. I, 18 and Co. K, 18.

The 13th N. Y. is ordered to assemble for drill and instruction in fatigue uniform; Cos. A, B, C, D and E, Monday, April 2, and Tuesday, April 24; Cos. F, G, H and I, Thursdays, April 5 and 26; Cos. A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H and I, Friday, April 13.

The several companies of the 12th N. Y. will parade in undress uniform at the regimental armory for inspection as follows: Co. H, Capt. Washington Content, Tuesday, April 3; D. Capt. Bleecker S. Barnard, Wednesday, April 4; I. Capt. Henry C. Aspinwall, Thursday, April 5; A. Capt. Frank C. Smith, Friday, April 6; C. Capt. Howard Peck, Monday, April 9; G. Capt. Wm. H. Kirby, Tuesday, April 10; C. Capt. Rufus Delafield, Wednesday, April 11; F. Capt. Wm. H. Murphy, Thursday, April 12; B. Capt. Chas. S. Burns, Friday, April 13; K. Capt. John F. Boylan, Monday, April 14.

Lieut. Frederick W. Satterlee, who is to command the 12th company, is an office man at the State Penitentiary at Philadelphia. He is a thorough disciplinarian, and a well drilled officer and instructor.

The council of officers of the 32d N. Y. has offered a handsome silver trophy for rifle practice, to be open to teams of 10 men from each company, and the company that wins it will have to become their property. Under these conditions: **A.** The trophy will be open to all companies at 500 yds. range, 200 standing, 500 prone. The companies are ordered as follows: **C.** A. Tuesday, March 27; **B.** Wednesday, March 28; **C.** Thursday, March 29; **D.** Friday, March 30; **F.** Tuesday, April 3; **G.** Wednesday, April 4; **I.** Friday, April 6; **K.** Tuesday, April 8; **L.** Saturday, April 9. **A.** has an average of 100 per cent. of best shooting from distances, **snoring** range, 84 per cent. of possible 100.

Battalion drills in the 9th N. Y. will be resumed as follows: Cos. B, C, I and K. Mondays, March 26 and April 2; Cos. E, G and F, Tuesdays, March 27 and April 3; Cos. A, D and H, Thursdays, March 29 and April 5. Assembly at 8 o'clock P. M., except on the occasion of drill of April 2, when the hour will be 9 o'clock.

Capt. R. P. Morle, of the 13th N. Y., has been notified of his nomination as major of the regiment, and the election is ordered to take place April 10.

Capt. Ezra De Forest, in the early part of April. The company will have a team of 10 members in the rifle contest for the Roman banner. Cos. A, B, D, F and I will also be represented by teams in that competition. The shooting will take place during the month of April, the nights to be assigned by Capt. Brown, inspector of rifle practice of the regiment.

On resolution of the question, where to get suitable men for the National Guard was given at Oakland Rink, Jersey City, N. J., on Friday evening, where the cadet corps of the 4th Regt., N. J., gave their second public drill and showed what proper attention to drill can do in a few months. The corps is under the command of Maj. H. H. Abernethy, assisted by Capt. J. J. Connelley, and is composed of 100 men in cadet gray, full dress, pants and cap, and are at present without muskets. They were quickly formed by the list sergeant, a very bright and intelligent lad who thoroughly understood his position, and had 16 files for drill. They were manoeuvred in columns of four, double and single rank, and in line, by the command of the list sergeant, and fours, executed on right, and left into line, and right front into line, fours right, and left, about, and to the rear march, all of which was remarkably well done. Marching company front was also well done, the guide and dressing correct, and the march in line, and in column, a fine drill. The feature of the exhibition. The deployment of the left four, take interval, was really fine, and the assembly on the left skilful, and very fine. The cadets were given a round of applause for their fine drill. These lads are now receiving their preliminary education, and in a few weeks will be sent to the State Military Academy, to arrive at the proper age to join the guard, they will not be recruits but well drilled soldiers, and superior to many now

In the rahks. They are naturally ambitious, and with study and hard work they will soon rise to non-commissioned officers, and in the near future some of them will be eligible to be commissioned as officers in the regiment that is now giving them an education. We wish them every success.

COMPANIES A, C, D, of this regiment assembled at their armory in Holston, for instruction in battalion drill on March 22. The formation was delayed until 8.30 to accommodate Co. A, who came from the Heights. The battalion was formed with five commands of 8 files; in some of these commands there were too many file closers who were continually in the way, which led to confusion. The march of the color guard under the command of the color sergeant to receive the colors at the rear was the only thing that was done as the ceremonial so often neglected in battalion drill the proper formation of the duty deserves special mention. The battalion was formed by Adj. Benson and turned over to the instructor, Col. Stevens. The command was ordered to march in column of fours. When the men were at a right shoulder the right guide of the 1st and 3d companies remained in the column of fours, the right guide of the 2d company was left when the command was ordered on right into line some of the right guides of the companies came to a carry. In executing on right of companies to the rear into column all of the companies except the fifth went too far to the right before giving the command fours left, and in dressing the guides did not cover. In the movement fours left, forward, guide left, 3d, 2d, 1st, and fifth companies were left, the 4th company left when they should have continued the march. In left into line, wheel, the guides did not cover, and when the command of the companies dressed their command some of the guides were not in their proper position, consequently the line was not correctly dressed. In the movement close in mass on first company right in front, all the companies except the first company were left, and the 2d company was left too long in dressing, the guides should cover as quickly as possible and not wait until the company in advance is dressed before they get in position.

On fifth company deploy column at the command *four right*, the entire command obeyed the order and marched to the other side of the hall and then came to a halt. The fifth company should have marched forward guide left, as soon as his front was uncovered and so should the rest of the command when their fronts were uncovered. The companies were then ordered *four left* in order to return and the guides were ordered to get into the line when they arrived back to their original position the order *four left* was given when the command should have been *four right*. In consequence, some *fours* went to the right and some to the left. The battalion was again ordered to deploy on the fifth company and in executing the movement some of the companies went too far to the right before halting. The guides were ordered to get into the line when they should have been the last in a proper time to get their position correctly before the companies arrive on the line. In close column of fifth company when the companies were dressing, two of the guides reversed their pieces when they should have remained at a carry. The movement continues the march was well done, as was also the wheelings, but more attention should be paid by the guides. In regard to covering in the march, the order was given to march in close column, an open order at the word *march* every man front and rear rank should look to the right, which was neglected by some of the men in the front rank. The command was drilled by the bugle. The bugler was in full uniform and armed with a sabre, and wore his spurs, but the hall was too small for the command and they did not thoroughly understand the instructions. It would be well to explain the commands to the men in the hall. The companies were not properly drilled also but thoroughly instructed, especially the guides. The men paid good attention, and both officers and men will doubtlessly be benefited by these drills.

This regiment assembled for battalion drill in a Friday evening, March 23, at Onkland Rink, Jersey City, and turned out six companies of 12 files. They were quickly formed by Adj. B. M. Gerardin and turned over to the instructor. The command broke into column of fours; the leading company marched too fast and the rear company could not keep up. The first left, and the second company could not march. The rear companies went too far to the right before the command fours left was given, and when the movement was repeated the 2d company probably did not comprehend the order, as they executed the wrong movement, and it was again repeated, with success. The left into line, wheel, was good, but the guides did not leave company distance, and the first left too close to the line. The left proper, dress, because some of the fours could not get into their proper positions. In executing right of companies to the rear into column, the third, fourth and fifth companies went too far to the right before executing fours left, and in this movement the guides did not cover or keep company distance. The first division of the first company went too far to the left on first division the second division went too far to the left and did not keep the proper distance in their fours, so that when the third division arrived on their proper ground it could not get into position. The command was ordered to march in column of companies and then fours left. These manoeuvres were well executed. The command broke from column of fours into line, and the first company made an error of the left guides who, when the command left turn was given, remained at right shoulder when they should have come to a carry and have marched in the new direction and did not keep company distance. There were several other manoeuvres which were well executed. When the command rear rank march was given, the first company did not march, and the men in the front rank did not look to the right and dress. The manual was good but the file closers should not go through it. The ranks were closed and the command ordered to pass in review and the march past the reviewing officer was very good. The drill room is very small and the command could do little to exercise in the open, such as a march in the weather is suitable. The instructions are very plain and easily understood. The men are intelligent and should have drilled better, and these movements should be practiced to the regimental armories and the non-commissioned officers should attend a school for instructions in their duties. The mistakes that were made in the drill were made in the first company, and the men, principally through want of attention. For the men, they did not march properly, they did not cover properly and the rear rank invariably marched too close. Some of the men paid entirely too much attention to the visitors. The guides were not quick nor were they posted as to their duties. A guide should first cover the guide in front of him and get his proper distance, and then when the command march is given, the guide should push or pull the guide in his place. He should not touch him at all, but show him his position and then stand a few paces from him and command dress. In dressing the battalion, some officers extended their bodies out in front of the line when they should stand erect, and all the commands of the drill were not understood. The men are intelligent, but they cannot all easily comprehend an order at first, but can when it is repeated.

**THE San Francisco Report says:**  
It is doubtful whether the regiments of the 3d Brigade, N. G. C., will go into camp as usual this summer. They are short of money, and many of the companies will have some unusual expenses this year which will use up the little treasure left in the military chests.

But the brigade need not suffer, even if it have no encampment. It is very doubtful whether the encampment game was ever worth the candle at cost. So far as we have seen, the troops learned nothing in camp that they could not have learned just as



well without going to Santa Cruz, Santa Rosa or Healdsburg. They could have learned all, and more, in marches into the suburbs of this city on Saturday evenings, camping out over night and returning on Sunday evenings.

## OHIO NATIONAL GUARD.

The annual encampment of the Ohio National Guard will be held at Columbus. The exact location has not been determined upon, but the camp will be pitched in the suburbs of Columbus, in the most convenient and desirable location. The date has not been fixed, but will be held later than formerly, probably in September.

The manual of Gatling gun drill, by Capt. Charles Hopkins, of the Toledo Battery, has been adopted by the State.

Surgeon-General Jones has completed the reorganization of the medical department of the different regiments, and a table of supplies has been adopted which will make the cost of the medical supplies less than half what they were the past year.

## NORTH CAROLINA.

In his annual report the Adjutant-General of North Carolina Gen. Johnstone Jones, says:

I cannot refrain from expressing my gratification at being able to say that the North Carolina State Guard, under the fresh impulses and strengthening influences derived from recent State and National legislation, may now be regarded as having achieved a permanent place among the fixed and valuable institutions of our commonwealth, and that it is firmly established in the confidence and good will of the people. Organized in March, 1877, it began its existence without State aid. The pecuniary burdens fell upon the individuals composing the organization. These were cheerfully borne, and animated at all times with motives of patriotism and devotion to the honor and welfare of our State, the men who have composed and sustained the organization persevered in the face of many difficulties, discouragements and disappointments, till, in 1883, the Legislature gave the first pecuniary aid—an appropriation of \$150 a year to each company, limiting the number of companies to twenty-five. In 1887 this appropriation was increased to \$300. With this aid, and the Federal appropriation of \$10,000 per annum in arms, ammunition, equipment and clothing, etc., the Guard is now on a solid financial basis, and needs but little more, in the way of public aid, to bring it up to the highest standard of usefulness and excellence, and make it indeed an honor to the State. Chiefly, it needs a fund for an annual encampment. The Governor is already empowered by law to order the troops into camp each year (see the Code, Section 3238, as amended by the Act of 1885, Chapter 254); but no money is provided.

The Inspector-General of North Carolina, Col. F. H. Cameron, says: "I hope that at no distant day there may be some plan adopted by which the troops of different States, in conjunction with those of the Regular Army, may co-operate together in annual 'practice campaigns,' whose operations will be conducted alternately in different States. The practical benefits to be derived from such experience cannot be too highly estimated; but until the adoption of some such custom, let us do what we can with our own resources, and within our own borders." The forces of North Carolina consist of 24 companies of infantry organized into four regiments and two unattached companies and a company of mounted riflemen. The total force is 965 officers and men.

## MARYLAND'S FLAGS.

The following joint resolutions have been introduced in the Maryland Legislature:

1. That the Adjutant-General of this State be, and he is hereby, directed to procure from the Secretary of War of the United States all the standards, flags and colors borne by regiments and battalions and batteries from this State in the Army of the United States during the War of 1812, the Mexican War and the war between the States, and our Senators and Representatives in Congress are requested to assist the Adjutant-General in securing the same for this State.
2. The Adjutant-General is further directed to collect such flags and colors as were borne by regiments, battalions or batteries from this State in the service of the Confederate States during the war between the States.
3. He shall cause to be prepared a brief history of each and every flag so procured by him, Union and Confederate, and record the same in the records of his office, as part of the archives of the State; provided, that he shall not procure or collect any flags that were captured by either side.
4. He shall cause all such standards, flags and colors as he shall procure and collect to be displayed in a proper manner in the State House at Annapolis, there to be forever exhibited and preserved as a perpetual memorial of the valor, courage and fortitude of the sons of Maryland, in order that the renown won by them may be preserved and perpetuated, as the common heritage of all.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

## OREGON.

The First Regiment.—Major E. R. Adams, 1st Lieut. T. H. Dupuy, Co. F; 2d Lieut. Maser, Co. E, and 3d Lieut. Tarbell, Co. H, have resigned. The Regiment and Battery A gave an inauguration ball and reception the evening of Feb. 18, at the new armory; a number of officers and members of the 2d and 3d Regts. were present, as were also quite a number of U. S. Army officers from Vancouver, and the officers of the Revenue cutter *Covina*. Cos. B, D, E, F and I have received new State uniforms. A Drum Corps of 14 members has been formed, and the well known and popular Marine Band of Portland, numbering 24 members, has been engaged as the Regimental Band. The Board of Officers of this command has called a convention of all the officers of the State, to meet in Portland the last week in March, at which several interesting papers will be read, and different subjects will be discussed. The Regiment having lately finished a series of wing drills, is now drilling one night a week as a battalion, in the playments and deployments, and is rapidly coming to the front. Private Harry C. Johnson, Co. G, has been elected Major, vice Adams, resigned. At the time of his election Major Johnson was serving his second enlistment in this State, and had previously served three enlistments in California. Company F has been disbanded.

Second Regiment.—Capt. G. W. Smith, Co. E, has resigned, and has been appointed Captain and Engineer Officer. Sergeant J. E. Chamberlain, Co. F, has been appointed 1st Lieut. and I. R. P. 1st Lieut. F. M. Johnson, Co. S, has been elected Captain, Co. E, vice Smith, resigned, and Private W. Baldwin, Co. E, has been appointed 1st Lieut., and C. S., vice Johnson, promoted. Company K has elected C. Birmingham, Capt. vice Ross, promoted, Major of this command. Sergeant, Co. B, has elected 1st Lieut. and Private Scott, resigned. Colonel T. C. Smith has appointed the following non-com. Staff: E. N. Edes, Co. B, Sgt. Major; C. A. Piper, Co. B, Ord. Sgt.; I. S. Watson, Co. M, Sgt.; C. Lanerman, Co. F, Hospital Steward; J. H. Simpson, Co. E, Com. Sgt., and J. H. Albert, Co. B, Signal Sgt.

Third Regiment.—New companies for this regiment are now forming at La Grande and Baker City. Uniforms have been ordered for the entire command, and what is now wanted is arms and accoutrements. Lieut. Col. Morgan has

made the following Staff and Non-Com. Staff appointments: H. Logan, M. D., Capt. and Surg.; G. V. Bolton, 1st Lieut. and Sig. Officer; Sgt. Major J. P. Fitzgerald, 1st Lieut. and Adj., vice Bennett, resigned, and Corpl. H. C. Johnson, Co. C, Sgt. Major, vice Fitzgerald, promoted. The good Majors of this Regiment expect to hold an encampment at The Dalles this summer.

Light Battery A have been promised two Gatling guns this coming summer, to take the place of the two old brass howitzers now in use. The Battery are handsomely fitting up their quarters in the new armory, and expect to take possession very shortly.

## Military Order of the Loyal Legion.

At a meeting of the District of Columbia Commandery to be held April 4, the following will be balloted for: Col. J. T. Haskell, U. S. A.; Lieut. Chas. Hugh McCallan, U. S. R. M.; and H. E. Pool, eldest son of Col. J. Pool, U. S. V. Col. J. G. Chandler and Lieut. Hamilton Rowan, U. S. A., have been transferred to the New York Commandery and Capt. W. E. Van Reed, U. S. A., to the California Commandery. The New York Commandery in view of the proposed enlargement of its library, solicits contributions from companions.

Works relative to the military and naval service would be especially welcome, as also any books which have been written by companions of the order. They may be sent to headquarters, 232 Broadway, New York city, in care of the library committee.

At a meeting of the Kansas Commandery, to be held at Fort Leavenworth April 4, the following will be balloted for: Col. Henry Douglas, 10th U. S. Inf.; Capt. R. Kelly, U. S. V.; Lieut. W. C. Morrill, U. S. V.; Lieut. E. W. Pierce, U. S. V.; Capt. H. C. Vaughan, U. S. V.; Lieut. J. E. Cook, U. S. V.; Capt. H. C. Vaughan, U. S. V.; Capt. S. R. Burch, U. S. V.; Lieut. J. McDermott, U. S. V.; W. H. Caldwell, son of Col. J. W. Caldwell; Lieut. J. R. Craighton, 10th U. S. Inf., and Asst. Surg. N. S. Jarvis, U. S. A., son of the late Surg. N. S. Jarvis, U. S. A.

## ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A. Z.—You stand No. 9 on Commissary Sergeant list.

Fort Riley.—The present depot quartermaster at Philadelphia, is Lieut.-Col. M. I. Ludington—office 1438 Arch street.

Visigoth.—The new German Emperor Frederick is 67 years of age, and his wife, the Empress, the daughter of Queen Victoria, is 48.

Subscriber asks: In drilling a squad in the bayonet exercise, without arms, being in the position of guard, what is the proper command to resume the position of the soldier? Ans.—1. Squad, 2. Attention.

P. W. E.—There is no bar to a soldier in his first enlistment receiving a furlough to cross the sea. The matter rests with the Secretary of War, who has the power to grant it if the facts are such as to warrant his favorable consideration.

B.—We should advise you to let the "Soldier's and Policeman's Mutual Aid Society" severally alone. It has all the savor of humbug and fraud. Even if an honest enterprise, it offers no sufficient guarantee for the fulfillment of its contracts.

W. P. M.—There has been no recent amendment to the 106th Article of War. The proper way for a deserter at large to do is to surrender at a military post and take his chances. The War Department will make no terms with a deserter at large.

N. O. K. asks: If a man was married before transfer to the Hospital Corps, would he be liable to be discharged? Ans.—We think so, for under present regulations he must have got into the corps on false pretences, viz.: by stating he was unmarried.

J. G. S.—The book you inquire about was entitled "American Aristocracy, a sketch of the social life and character of the Army," by Duane Merrill Greene, late Lieutenant, U. S. Army. It was published in 1880 by the Central Publishing Company, Chicago.

K, 13th Infantry.—The points made in your letter of March 22 are now covered by G. O. 15, A. G. O., 1888, which provides that in case of recruits, settlement of clothing will be made on the June and December roll next following the expiration of six months' service.

Hospital Corps.—If you want a change of post, or a retransfer to the line, you should apply therefor to or through your post surgeons. It is not contemplated to be continually transferring privates of the Hospital Corps from one post to another. Better rest satisfied where you are.

Volunteer asks: Does commissioned volunteer service count to an enlisted man now in the Regular Army in computing his 30 years for retirement? Ans.—As the law calls for service as an enlisted man it has been held by the Department that commissioned volunteer service does not count.

R. E. E.—There has been no Bill introduced that we are aware of to reduce period for retirement of enlisted men from 30 to 25 years. A petition to this effect was introduced in the Senate recently, but was adversely reported upon by the Military Committee. (See JOURNAL of March 18, page 660.)

Guardman asks: Will you please inform me through your journal if a person serving ten years in a New Jersey regiment and three or four in the N. G. S. N. Y. is entitled to wear service stripes in the New York organization? Ans.—Yes. Service in the National Guard of any other State counts here, in this respect.

W. L. D.—Corporal Hickman will be ordered to examination for a cadetship in the Revenue Marine as soon as certain dates and other statements of fact shall have been verified. Under date of November, 1887, Corpl. Hickman wrote that he would forward the data required as soon as a captain, then in England on his ship, should return.

J. S. says: I re-enlisted Dec. 24, 1887. Am I entitled to 3 days' pay for the month of December or not? The paymaster would pay for only 7 days. Ans.—The paymaster was right. "When service commences on an intermediate day of the month, 30 days will be assumed as the length of the month, whether the calendar length be 28, 29, 30 or 31 days, and pay allowed accordingly."

T. E. B.—A vacancy exists for an appointment to the Naval Academy at the present time in District No. 2, New York. In District No. 3 no vacancy will exist until 1890, and in the 4th not until 1893. In Districts Nos. 6, 7, and 8 appointments will be made for the June examination, but in District No. 5 a vacancy exists and no appointment has been made, nor has any appointment been indicated as imminent.

J. B.—Men unfamiliar with the sea, landsmen, are not shipped for service in the Revenue Marine, but only those who have been to sea. There is no rate of landsman in this service. The lowest rate is ordinary seaman. The following is the pay per month: Atlantic coast, boatswain, \$35; quartermaster, \$30; seaman, \$25. Pacific, boatswain,

\$25; Q. M., \$35; seaman, \$30. Lakes, boatswain, \$35; Q. M., \$30; seaman, \$25.

J. G. T.—The widow and children of a retired warrant officer get a pension of \$10 per month if the disability resulting in his death was incurred in, or the result of, incidents of the Service before he was retired, in the same way as commissioned officers of the Navy. The pensions of widows is increased by \$2 a month for each child under the age of 16 years, if they are the children of the officer on account of whose death the pension shall be granted.

Cadet.—There are at present fifteen vacancies in the grade of 2d Lieutenant in the Army, distributed as follows: 1st Cav., Fort Assiniboine, Mont.; 2d Cav., Ft. Walla, Walla, Wash. T.; 4th Cav., Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; 10th Cav., San Carlos, Ariz.; 1st Art., Ft. Monroe, Va.; 4th Art., Ft. Trumbull, Conn.; 4th Art., Ft. Warren, Mass.; 9th Inf., San Carlos, Ariz.; 16th Inf., Ft. Crawford, Colorado; 18th Inf., Ft. Winrate, N. M.; 13th Inf., Ft. Bayard, N. M.; 15th Inf., Ft. Buford, D. T.; 19th Inf., Ft. Ringgold, Tex.; 25th Inf., Ft. Magdonia, Mont.; 21st Inf., Ft. Sidney, Neb.

W. S. R. asks: What pay and what chances are there for a young man of good health and character to enlist in the Marine Corps, and where is the nearest enlisting ship from Detroit? Ans.—The pay of an enlisted man, private, in the Marine Corps is \$13 per month for the first period of five years' service, becoming one dollar per month more with each period of five years of service. Young, unmarried men who can pass the rather rigid physical examination are enlisted at the nearest point to Detroit where a *marines* rendezvous is situated is Brooklyn, N. Y.

W. B. says: I enlisted for a soldier and passed a Board of Examination at Columbus Barracks as school teacher, this being my occupation before entering the Regular Service. I am now teaching in compliance with post orders. Can I secure an appointment placing me on the same footing as specially enlisted school teachers? Ans.—You were, as we understand it, specially assigned as school teacher under authority from the A. G. O. and are, therefore, a full-fledged school teacher. No men are specially enlisted as school teachers. Recruits at depots are examined, and if found competent are reported to the A. G. O., who designates the posts requiring their services.

H. W. M.—We do not recall nor can we find any War Department decision that "a soldier on furlough who reports away from his proper station forfeits commutation of ration," and we still adhere to the view expressed in JOURNAL of March 10, that if a soldier on furlough without means to rejoin his company, reports at some post other than his proper station, and is furnished transportation, arrives at his post and reports to his commanding officer before expiration of furlough, he is clearly entitled to the commutation of rations authorized for soldiers on furlough. While it would not be unlawful for a private soldier on furlough in writing to the Adjutant-General for admission to the hospital at Hot Springs to use the official penalty envelope yet the question might well arise, how did the private soldier on furlough obtain the penalty envelope?

J. R. says: Please explain the following discrepancy in the Cavalry Tactics: Par. 510 directs leading four to be halted to form line to the right or left; par. 504 allows the fours wheeling into line to continue the march, while the other fours may increase the gait and form successively on them. The principle in the two movements is the same, but all officers claim that the same thing cannot be done under par. 510 that is prescribed under par. 504. Ans.—Par. 510 explicitly directs the halt when the leading four has moved thirty yards in the new direction, or earlier if necessary, and it would therefore be improper to continue the march beyond that distance. The movement of course would be an easy one, and it would seem to be useful. An official decision permits the movement to be continued in par. 510, to be executed at a trot or gallop, but declares that the platoon must always be halted.

Tactics writes: In your issue of Feb. 18 last you answer "Tactics" (Correspondents' column) by saying: "The movement is accurately provided for in Upton, par. 458; the same command would be given on the march or from a halt." The par. graph referred to does not answer "Tactics" query. It provides for a line formation to the right by (1) right into line wheel, etc., when the column has executed a partial change of direction to the left, but "Tactics" wants to ascertain the proper commands by which the rear companies are brought on the use when the companies that have changed direction have executed a (1) left into line wheel. Please answer in your next issue. Ans.—The movement you indicate is not provided for, nor is it desirable. The proper method would be: "1. Right into line wheel; 2. Rear companies right front into line; 3. March," followed by "1. Fours left about; 2. March." This is in accordance with par. 458, and seems to be the only way to form line faced to the rear, on the ground indicated.

G. M. T. asks: 1. When the sword is hooked up should the hilt be in front or in rear of the left arm? Ans.—In rear.

2. When the 1st sergeant is directed to dismiss the company should he salute the commanding officer? Ans.—Yes.

3. When at dress parade the adjutant marches down the line should he halt in front of the centre, face to the right, and continue on his way to the officer in charge, or should he turn to the right without halting? Ans.—He should turn to the right without halting.

4. When not under arms should the 1st sergeant connect d with the company use the officers' salute or that for enlisted men? Ans.—He should use the salute prescribed for enlisted men.

D. says: "I notice that of late years you habitually use the expression, 'Take over command'—as 'Col. J. arrived and took over the command of his regiment,' 'Maj. S. has taken over the command of the post.' Please give your authority for such use of the word over. To me it appears inelegant and antiquated. It is not in use in the Army, and I'm afraid it is merely a bad German habit with you. I don't propose to get into what I think a bad habit without having a proper warrant for it." Ans.—The expression is usual in the British Army, from which we derive so many of our military customs, regulations, etc. For instance, in the latest English military paper received by us occurs this: "15th Lancers.—Colonel F. M. Wardrop has reported his return from India and taken over command of the regiment." "North Staffordshire Regiment.—Orders have been sent to a party . . . to proceed to Devonport to take over barracks . . ." We also notice that Col. King in his article on Fort Leavenworth in "Harper's Magazine" for April, uses the expression. After describing guard mount, he says: "The guard tramps away over the green to 'take over' the property and prisoners from its predecessor." Whatever may be thought of the expression, the use of it is certainly not a "bad German habit" but follows the precedents of the mother country, which determine what is the best English.

Captain asks: 1. Is not the cadence forbidden in draw cartridge, and carry arms from fire, as well as in load? Ans.—It is not required because it was considered impossible. Certainly it is not forbidden.

2. Is it proper to load and fire lying down, by the commands load, ready, aim, etc.? Ans.—Par. 111 appears to contemplate only firing at will, but there seems to be nothing to prohibit the instructor from ordering other firings, while lying down, if he sees fit.

3. In dressing from halt after wheeling, is dress done by file, or is it done by simply completing wheel? Ans.—The men dress up to the line individually.

4. A company is to be inspected in armory by an officer ranking as brigadier-general. Is it proper to receive him upon entrance to the armory with arms in closed ranks, music on right sounding one rifle? Ans.—In an inspection of a company, by an officer superior to the captain, is rank,



the ceremony is the same as for a single company in a battalion inspection. If the inspection is a public affair, it is customary in the National Guard to present arms to the inspecting officer. In the Regular Service, the inspector is saluted by the captain only, company at carry arms.

8. Should not musicians at company inspection deposit their drums at right side—or floor—while unslinging knapsacks? **Ans.**—They cannot conveniently do otherwise, but tactics are silent on the subject.

9. Should they not also wear white gloves at inspection? **Ans.**—Yes.

#### A QUESTION OF TACTICS.

A VALUED correspondent of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, who is also an accomplished officer, writes:

"Please do not consider me captious, but rather as 'seeking the truth.' In your last Saturday's issue, in reply to 'Pennsylvania,' asking which way the divisions dress in 'line of masses on 1st division, 1st battalion,' you say 'to the left,' and refer to par. 571. Not agreeing with this decision, let me refer you to par. 557 and 558 and to the fact that in all the diagrams (plates 10 and 11, to illustrate), where markers are used, their flags are shown as blowing away from the point of rest, the little square underneath the flag representing the marker holding the staff or piece in front of him. Par. 571 is in explanation of 'line of battle' and not line of masses, the third and fourth paragraphs on p. 252 proving this, as there are no 'guides' in line of masses, and no line for the 'color bearer' to 'step to the front on.' Even if each battalion has a point of rest they must all necessarily be towards the point of rest of the 1st battalion, and that, I think you will admit, is the right flank of the 1st division. If the battalion rule for dressing (par. 472) was intended to apply in the line of masses, where is the necessity for par. 558?"

There is certainly some ambiguity as to the interpretation and application of par. 558, and we are glad that the matter has been brought to notice. It does not appear reasonable to suppose that a battalion could be expected to form "close column on 1st division, right in front," from line, in a manner not only contrary to the explicit directions laid down for the movement in par. 472, but also in violation of the fundamental principles of tactics. If the divisions were dressed to the right, the chiefs of divisions, in place of halting where the left would rest and allowing the four to pass them, would be obliged to lead their divisions to the point where the right would rest, in defiance of the rule laid down for the movement and in a manner obnoxious to exactness and to utility.

It is much more reasonable to infer that the battalions are to be played in accordance with the rule in the School of the Battalion, and to look elsewhere for the explanation of par. 558, which appears to conflict with this.

Of course the question is not one of great importance, for brigade drills are not of very frequent occurrence. Still a doubtful point in the tactics is always likely to be a stumbling block, and a decision in this case will be requested from the proper authority.

#### LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING THE SERVICES

THE Second Comptroller of the Treasury has decided that the pay account of an Army officer is assignable in cases where the salary is due at the time the assignment is made. The question arose in the case of Capt. Cyrus N. Gray, late of the 25th Inf. Capt. Gray ceased to be an officer on Sept. 1, 1887. On August 31, 1887, he assigned his pay account for the month of August. The Second Auditor held that the account under section 3477 was not so assignable. The Second Comptroller decided that salary due an officer of the Government was not a mere claim but a debt; that, therefore, the account in question should be paid under the assignment. The assignment of pay vouchers by officers of the Army has been a constant practice ever since the passage of the act of 1853, as it had been long before, and is now permitted and regulated by Paragraph 2380 of the Army Regulations of 1881. In view of this the Comptroller says: "The interpretation given to the laws by the executive during so long a period is en-

titled to great weight, and in view of it and of the other considerations set forth, I am not inclined to say that such interpretation is wrong. I am, therefore, of opinion that the assignment in this case is a valid one, and that a payment to Howard, the assignee, by the Pay Department should be allowed in auditing the Paymaster's account."

#### THE REMINGTON ASSIGNMENT.

PAPERS were filed in the Herkimer County, N. Y., Clerk's office and served upon defendants March 27 in a suit brought by J. W. and C. C. Steel, merchants in Ilion, against Philo Remington, Eliphalet Remington and Charles Harter, the latter as assignee, to set aside as fraudulent the famous Remington assignment and demanding an accounting from the assignee and the appointment of a receiver.

LATEST advices from China say that the crisis in Ho-Nan is past, but that the distress of the people is appalling, 2,000,000 persons being utterly destitute. The nearest towns are invaded by hordes of naked and starving refugees from the flooded districts, who, like swarms of locusts, are devouring everything.

#### CROWN PRINCE OF GERMANY.

"UNSER FRITZ," as he is popularly styled, is certainly a magnificent specimen of the German soldier. He is not only popular in the army, but a social favorite in Berlin, where he has made it a rule to mix with all the upper circles, no matter what might be their political affiliations. His palace is always open to men of letters, savants and artists, even his avowed political enemies being welcome. The Crown Prince is a highly cultivated lady, very fond of art in all its branches, and is herself a good painter.

The Crown Prince is a man of gentle character and commanding abilities. He is a thorough soldier, and at reviews watches the stride and swing of every regiment as it passes him. He knows every colonel personally, and the generals are all his friends. "Unser Fritz" and the Crown Princess are fond of going to the theatre; but, unlike the old Emperor, they do not care much for the opera.

The Crown Prince has always been a hard smoker. In the field he was never seen without his pipe. It was a pipe with a great egg shaped china bowl that would hold a handful of tobacco. It had a short, curved stem and flexible mouthpiece that brought the bowl just about under the smoker's nose, so he got the full benefit of the pipe, both by mouth and nose. He would stop for a light from the soldiers, and often borrow some tobacco from them. "Unser Fritz and his pipe" have always been seen together until his throat disease appeared.

No officer in the army is more popular, and none is more clever. No wonder that his men are attached to him. He has a pleasant word for all, and cracks his joke with the common man as though he were of his number. His training has been very democratic. He attended school at Cassel, boarding with one of the teachers, and treated exactly as one of the other boys. Taking his lunch one day, he noticed one of his comrades eating the black bread which the poorer classes use in Germany. Wishing to taste it, he offered to "trade" with the boy—the son, I believe, of a poor mechanic, who, of course, was only too glad to do so. It pleased the Prince's palate so much that he made an agreement to exchange lunches with the boy every day, and thence-

forward he always feasted upon the black bread baked in the house of the mechanic. He was graduated after several years at Cassel among the first in his class, to the great satisfaction of his parents, who attended the commencement. He afterward—as is the Hohenzollern custom—attended the university at Bonn, and joined the famous Saxo-Borussen Corps, over whose annual meetings he presides, and is as eager as any in relating the pranks of his student days, and to-day one meets him in the streets of Berlin in civilian's clothes, mingling with the people like the "citizen King."

#### GENERAL BOULANGER RETIRED.

THE court of inquiry appointed to consider the case of Gen. Boulanger consists of Generals Fovrier and Bressonet, members of the Council of War; Gen. Cresson, Commander of the 1st Cavalry Division, and Gen. Franchessia, Commander of the 10th Division. The court was formally constituted on March 23. Gen. Boulanger arrived in Paris at six o'clock that evening. He was received at the station by a crowd of about 500 persons. The General, who was accompanied by his daughter, drove to the Hotel Louvre, cheered by the people all along the route.

The Journal Officiel published, March 27, a decree from President Carnot, countersigned by General Logerot, Minister of War, of which this is the text:

President of the French Republic, on the proposition of the Minister of War, according to articles 12 and 13 of the law of May 19, 1834. After having been deliberated upon in the Council, and following the unanimous advice of the Court of Inquiry,

Decree: Article 1.—M. Boulanger (Georges-Ernest-Jean-Marie), General of Division, non-active, is hereby peremptorily placed upon the retired list for grave offenses in the service subversive of discipline.

Art. 2.—The Minister of War is charged with the execution of this decree.

CARNOT.

Done in Paris, March 26, 1888.

By this decree General Boulanger returns to civil life and becomes eligible for election to the Chamber. Since he was declared "non-active" he has only drawn two-fifths of his pay—viz., 7,483*f.* a year—instead of 30,244*f.*, which he had as commander of the 13th Army Corps and which was made up of 18,864*f.* salary and 11,380*f.* allowance. Boulanger's pension de retraite will not exceed 5,000*f.*

#### THE GERMAN ARMY.

THE tone of the French press in speaking of the death of the Emperor William and the accession of Frederick III. has, as a general rule, been dignified and kindly. The *Revue Militaire de l'Etranger* says that the Emperor William has not handed over to his successor an army, but a nation in arms, that by the two last military laws voted by the Parliament every German citizen must serve from 17 to 45 years of age, in the Active Army, Reserve, Landwehr, or Landsturm, and this makes 7,200,000 men who may be called upon to take up arms; of these 3,238,000 men have passed three consecutive years in the ranks, and are thoroughly trained; 396,000 other men have served also in the Active Army for a shorter period. These 3,500,000 soldiers can be mobilized in five days, and in twelve days 1,200,000 men could be transported to the Vosges. Prince Bismarck did not exaggerate when, a short time ago, he said that in case of war Germany could mobilize two armies of over a million each upon her western and eastern frontiers; and this effort made, adds the *Revue*, there would remain 1,500,000 trained soldiers in the inter-

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FOREIGN ITEMS.

From the report of the Royal United Service Institution for 1887, it appears that 39 life members and 101 annual subscribers—141 in all—joined in the 12 months ending Dec. 31, 1887. The losses were—by death, 110; by resignations, 63, and by non-payment of subscriptions, 56; so that the Institution lost in all 88 members.

The *Horse Guards Gazette* bears from India of an experiment made with a machine gun carried on horseback during the recent cavalry manoeuvres between Peshawar and Rawal Pindi. It was found possible to move the gun rapidly from point to point over ground that no wheeled conveyance could traverse, and bring it into action in less than fifteen seconds after halting. So skillfully were the weights distributed that the horse carrying this weapon never once got a sore back, although the distance covered was from fifteen to twenty-five miles a day, and the gun, with its mountings, weighed 210 lbs., which has since been reduced to 140 lbs., including some spare ammunition.

The 111 ton guns of H. M. S. *Bowbow* were tried off Margate, March 14. Sixteen rounds in all—ten from one gun and six from the other—were fired, and the results, says the *Army and Navy Gazette*, were considered sufficiently satisfactory on the whole, although one gun was *hors de combat* for at least 30 minutes after the second round by the jamming of the obturator, which is on the well-known De Bange principle, or, rather, the modification of it proposed by Vavasseur, which is now preferred to the Elswick obturator in which the copper ring requires to be removed at uncertain intervals.

The *Riforma*, of Rome, considers the hitting of an Italian steamer by a shot from a French ironclad during target practice as of little consequence. It is learned that the Italian vessel did not show a flag of any description until after the shot was fired.

ADVICES this week from Massowah say that an early attack by the Abyssinians is expected. Ras Alula, the Abyssinian General, is at Ghinda. King John is at Aznefas.

THE French Senate Army Commission has prepared a new recruiting bill which subjects all citizens alike to service for 25 years, but provides for various partial exemptions in the case of students and others—imposing, however, taxes upon persons thus exempted. The bill also provides that all sons of parents born in France are liable to service whether naturalized or not.

THE car just built at Woolwich Arsenal to carry the latest English gun, which weighs 248,640 pounds, is supported on twelve wheels in all. Eight are in two ordinary four-wheel trucks placed near the ends of the car, the remaining four near the centre, each pair of axes having an independent radiating motion. The car passes round curves of 40 feet radius in the line which passes through the shops of the arsenal and runs to the proving butts.

A RUSSIAN gentleman who mixes in the best official and military circles in Russia, is reported to have said, a few weeks ago, in Paris, that war was absolutely certain in the spring. "We have now," he said, "350,000 soldiers in Poland on the frontier, on a war footing, and we can't possibly stand the strain longer. The plan is to march straight on Vienna. We count on France to paralyze Germany, whilst we shall threaten England on the Afghan frontier. If Russia gets the worst of it, she will be thrown back for fifty years; but I count on the present Emperor's good star."

THE French Navy has met with a loss in the wreck of the *Dayot*, which was driven ashore at Tamatave in a hurricane on Feb. 22. Several merchant and fishing vessels were also wrecked, but no lives appear to have been lost.

Those seeking sound investments should consider the statements of the New England Loan and Trust Company which appears in the advertisement on page 715. Its securities are approved and recommended by financiers and investors who esteem safety in an investment above every other consideration, and they invite an inquiry for full particulars or a call at their office, 160 Broadway.

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Specifications, blank forms of proposals,  
and all information can be obtained upon ap-  
plication at any of the stations named above,  
or at the offices of the Quartermaster, Wash-  
ington, D. C., and Assistant Quartermaster,  
215 South 2d street, Philadelphia, Pa., and 615  
Sansome street, San Francisco, Cal. This  
office reserves the right to reject any and all  
bids, and to waive defects; and bids from  
manufacturers of or regular dealers in sup-  
plies only will be considered. Bids accepted  
and contracts awarded subject to an appro-  
priation by Congress to meet the expense.  
Proposals may be made for one or more arti-  
cles, deliverable at one or more stations, and  
will be considered separately for each article  
and place of delivery. They should be en-  
dorsed "PROPOSALS FOR RATIONS, FUEL,  
MILITARY SUPPLIES, OR STATIONERY," as  
the case may be, and addressed to  
Major H. H. LOWRY,  
Quartermaster U. S. Marine Corps,  
Washington, D. C.

PROPOSALS for Fuel, Forage and Straw.  
Assistant Quartermaster's Office, West  
Point, N. Y., March 14th, 1888. SEALED PROPO-  
SALS, in triplicate, subject to the usual con-  
ditions, with copy of this advertisement attach-  
ed, will be received at this office until 12  
o'clock noon, the 14th day of April, 1888, at  
which time and place they will be opened in  
the presence of bidders for furnishing and  
delivering to the U. S. Quartermaster's De-  
partment at West Point, N. Y., such Fuel,  
Forage and Straw, as may be required during  
the fiscal year, commencing July 1st, 1888.  
The Government reserves the right to reject  
any or all proposals. Preference given to  
articles of domestic production and manu-  
facture, conditions of price and quality being  
equal, and such preference given to articles  
of American production and manufacture  
produced on the Pacific Coast, to the extent  
of the consumption required by the public  
service there. Bids and full information  
will be furnished by this office upon applica-  
tion. Envelopes containing proposals should  
be marked "Proposals for Fuel," (or "Forage  
and Straw," ) at West Point, New York, and  
addressed to the undersigned, CHAS. W.  
WILLIAMS, Captain and Assistant Quar-  
termaster, U. S. Army.



## SHOALING OF NEW YORK HARBOR.

LIEUT. COMDR. W. H. BROWNSON, U. S. N., Inspector of Hydrography, U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, writes a letter questioning the statement of Col. G. L. Gillespie, U. S. Engineers, that "no shoaling whatever has taken place in Gedney's Channel, N. Y. Harbor." He says:

An examination was made on the 14th of January, under instructions from the Superintendent, by Lieut. C. P. Perkins, U. S. N., which developed the following shoals or lumps:

First—A lump with 23 feet of water over it, 550 yards west half north (mag.) from inner fairway buoy, Gedney's Channel.

The survey of 1885 showed 25 feet as the least water in this vicinity.

Second—A lump with 24 feet of water over it, 500 yards west southwest, seven-eighths west (mag.) from inner fairway buoy, Gedney's Channel.

The survey of 1885 showed 25 feet as the least water at this place.

From the foregoing facts, established by a special examination, it would appear to be manifest that decided changes have taken place on the inner end of Gedney's Channel since the operation of dredging began on the bar, and it would be a matter of much interest if the cause of these changes could be ascertained.

During the past winter the waves in southeasterly storms have eroded Coney Island beach at a rate entirely unprecedented, so far as the records of the Coast and Geodetic Survey show. That a part of the sand thus cut away is deposited on the western end of Coney Island there can be little doubt, but is it not possible that a portion of it is carried by the ebb tide and deposited on or near the bar?

Or is it not possible that the changes in the inner Gedney's Channel are due to the dredging itself, much matter being taken up, held loosely in suspension and deposited on the flood tide, only a short distance from where it was taken up? I am inclined to think that the latter is the case.

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The colonel considers it an equivocal compliment to be told that he fought like a major. But a general cannot be more highly praised.—*New Orleans Picayune*.

MINNIE—Papa, what is Volapük? Papa—why, it's the universal language. Minnie—But who speaks it? Papa—Nobody.—*Binghamton Republican*.



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black if they had not  
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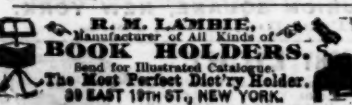
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## BIRTHS.

HEINATZ.—At Fort Barranca, Fla., March 18, to the wife of Commissary Sergeant Ernest Heinatz, U. S. Army, a son.  
SNOW.—At Rockland, Me., March 13, to the wife of Lieut.-Commander A. S. Snow, U. S. N., a son.

## MARRIED.

BEDINGFIELD-WATSON.—At New York City, March 24, Philip, the eldest surviving son of Major General Beding-  
feld, Royal Artillery, England, to CATHERINE JANE, second  
daughter of R. M. Watson, Esq., of Montreal, Canada.

FRIER-MARSHALL.—At Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., March  
6, Lieutenant J. H. Frier, 7th U. S. Infantry, to Miss MARY  
MARSHALL, niece of Mrs. R. H. Olney, and grand niece of  
General Robert E. Lee.

PARKHURST-STARR.—At the residence of the bride's  
parents, New London, Conn., March 15, by the Rev. Augustin  
Woodbury, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Blake, CHARLES D.  
PARKHURST, U. S. Army, to Miss CARRIE STARR, of New  
London. No cards.

## DIED.

AULICK.—At Winchester, Va., March 24, Surgeon HAM-  
PTON AULICK, U. S. Navy.

COLEMAN.—At Honolulu, March 4, Naval Cadet ROSS  
COLEMAN, U. S. Navy.

EASTMAN.—At his residence, Portsmouth, N. H., March 18,  
Commander THOMAS HENDERSON EASTMAN, U. S. Navy.

HITCHCOCK.—At New York City, March 24, aged 84, Com-  
modore ROBERT B. HITCHCOCK, U. S. Navy, retired.

KELLER.—At Buffalo, N. Y., March 25, of membranous  
croup, CHARLES F., youngest son of Ordnance Sergeant  
Lewis Keller, U. S. Army, retired.

NEWLIN.—At Philadelphia, Pa., March 24, IDA, wife of  
Harold P. Newlin, granddaughter of the late General Robt.  
Patterson and youngest daughter of the late General J. J.  
Abercrombie, U. S. A.

PRIME.—At Baltimore, Md., March 28, MATILDA PRIME,  
(colored), for 62 years a faithful nurse in the family of the  
late Gen. Pittcairn Morrison, U. S. A.

RODMAN.—March 27, at Albany, N. Y., IZZIE RICE ROD-  
MAN, wife of Captain John B. Rodman, U. S. A., and daugh-  
ter of the Hon. Henry M. Rice, of St. Paul, Minn. Funeral  
at St. Paul, Minn.

SELDEN.—At Seattle, Wash. Ty., March 16, Captain JAMES  
M. SELDEN, U. S. Revenue Marine.

SICKEL.—At Fort Yates, D. T., March 19, infant daughter  
of Lieut. and Mrs. H. G. Sickel, Jr.

SIMONS.—At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., Mar. 18,  
of peritonitis, ANNA LOUISA, daughter of Surgeon M. H.  
Simons, U. S. N., aged 10 years and 7 months.

THOMAS.—At Elizabeth, N. J., March 21, SARAH E. M.,  
wife of Wm. W. Thomas, and daughter of the late Colonel  
R. D. A. Wade, U. S. A.

TUFTS.—At Rahway, N. J., March 25, JOHN M. TUFTS, for-  
merly 2d Lieutenant 3d U. S. Artillery, in the 88th year of  
his age.

## "DIDN'T KNOW IT WAS LOADED."

THE young man fell dead!  
A friend had pointed a revolver at him.  
"He didn't know it was loaded!"

We often hear it stated that a man is not respon-  
sible for what he does not know. The law presup-  
poses knowledge and therefore convicts the man  
who excuses crime by ignorance.

"If I had only known" has often been an unfor-  
tunate man's apology for some evil unknowingly  
wrought, but in a matter of general interest—as for  
instance that laudanum is a poison, that naphtha is a  
deadly explosive, that blood heavily charged with a  
winter's accumulations of the waste of the system—  
it is one's duty to know the fact and the conse-  
quences thereof. Our good old grandmothers knew  
for instance, that the opening of spring was the most  
perilous period of the year.

Why?  
Because then the blood stream is sluggish and  
obilled by the cold weather, and if not thinned a  
good deal and made to flow quickly and healthfully  
through the arteries and veins, it is impossible to  
have good vigor the rest of the year. Hence, with-  
out exception, what is now known as Warner's Log  
Cabin Sarsaparilla, was plentifully made and religi-  
ously given to every member of the family regu-  
larly through March, April, May and June. It is a  
matter of record that this prudential, preventive  
and restorative custom saved many a fit of sickness,  
prolonged life and happiness to a vigorous old age,  
and did away with the heavy medical expenditures.

Mrs. Maggie Kerchwal, Lexington, Ky., used War-  
ner's Log Cabin Sarsaparilla "for nervous sick head-  
ache of which I had been a sufferer for years. It has  
been a great benefit to me." Capt. Hugh Harkins,  
1114 S. 15th St., Philadelphia, Pa., says "It purified  
my blood and removed the blotches from my skin."  
Mrs. Anrea Smith, Topton, Berks Co., Pa., says she  
"was entirely cured of skin disease of the worst  
kind" by Log Cabin Sarsaparilla. Bad skin indi-  
cates a very bad condition of the blood.

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take no other—there's nothing like it or as good—  
and completely renovate your impaired system with  
this simple, old-fashioned preparation of roots and  
herbs.

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up, and that is a guarantee of excellence all over  
the known world. Take it yourself and give it to  
the other members of the family, including the  
children. You will be astonished at its health-giv-  
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ally with perfect confidence, because we have heard  
good things of it everywhere, and its name is a  
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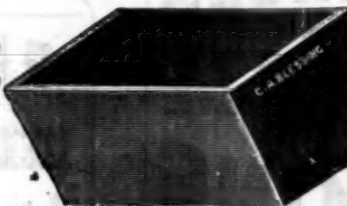
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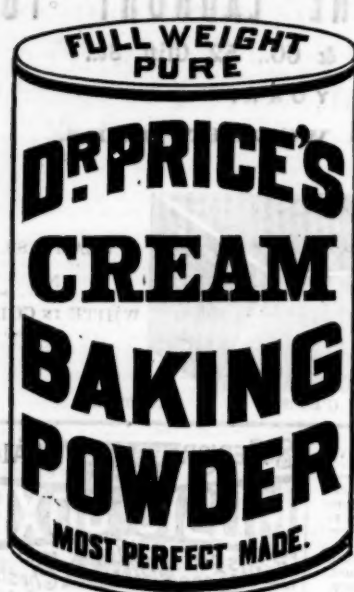
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